The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail $8 00
do six months, do 4 00
do three months, do 2 00
Weekly Post, per year 2 00
do in Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club*; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only*.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed slip containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscriber desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MINISTERING SPIRITS.

Why come not spirits from the realms of glory,
To visit earth as in the days of old,
The times of sacred writ and ancient story?
Is heaven more distant? or has earth grown cold?

To Bethlehem's air was their last anthem given.
When other stars before The One grew dim?
Was their last presence known in Peter's Prison,
Or where exulting martyrs raised their hymn?

And are they all within the vale departed?
There gleams no wing along the empyrean now;
And many a tear from human eyes have started,
Since angel touch has calmed a mortal brow.

No: earth has angels, though their forms are moulded
But of such clay as fashions all below;
Though harps are wanting and bright pinions folded,
We know them by the love light on their brow.

I have seen angels by the sick one's pillow;
Theirs was the soft tone and the soundless tread;
Where smitten hearts were drooping like the willow
They stood "between the weeping and the dead."

And if my sight, by earthly dimness hindered,
Beheld no hovering cherubim in air,
I doubted not, for spirits know their kindred,
They smiled upon the wingless watchers there.

There have been angels in the gloomy prison,
In crowded hall, by the lone widow's hearth;
And where they passed, the fallen have upriseu,
The giddy paused, the mourner's hope had birth.

O, many a spirit walks the world unheeded,
That, when its veil of sadness is laid down,
Shall soar aloft with pinions unimpeded,
And wear its glory like a starry crown.

ON THE VERDIGREE.

Those were lively times on the Verdigree. The redskins had sent us their ultimatum. There sat their envoy extraordinary, half-naked, on his mangy steed, armed and equipped for war, and erect and impurturbable as Bismarck. The noon-day breeze just moved his trailing scalp-lock, else he might have passed for a painted statue. Herndon sat on a hewn slab of oak, beating the "long roll," with the fragments of a broken ramrod, and laughingly commanded us to fall into line. But we had no trifling matter before us.

Early that morning we had spurred our ponies through the crystal tide of the Verdigree, clambered up the Western bank, and after exploring one of the loveliest villages that ever charmed the eye of man, had each selected a prolific tract of land, and determined to settle there for life. The forenoon had been passed in cutting timber for our cabins. But the jealous Osages had resented our summary proceedings, and had despatched us a peremptory summons to retire across the river, or pay the penalty of non-compliance with our lives.

"Won't you just be kind enough to ride out to that there mound there?" said Ben, the blackmoustached Missourian, to the vermilion-daubed savage, who partially understood English. 'We want to talk this here thing over a little.' And he pointed to a spot about thirty yards distant, as though he expected his request to be immediately obeyed. Wheeling his charger gracefully, the Indian acceded without a word.

Our whole civil and military force had been mustered for the occasion. There were six of us; we were all young and vigorous; every man had 'seen service,' and that of the roughest kind. We held an impromptu council of war.

'What do you think we'd better do, boys?' inquired Ben nonchalantly.

A silence ensued; each waited for the other to speak first. At last, Texican ventured to express an opinion. What his true name was, I never learned. From 'Texan,' the frontier lingo had metamorphosed his title into 'Texican,' and by that anomalous soubriquet we knew, respected and called him.

"I'm in for a fight, boys," said he. "This here land can't be beat nowhere: it's a Number One. And they ain't got any better right to it than we have; and besides that, they ain't give us a decent invitation to leave. It wouldn't look well for us to travel off on terms like these." And with a grating oath, he swore he'd die in his boots before he'd get out of the way of a set of greasy Osages. He shot 'em, anyhow, every chance he got. Three seasons preceding, the Comanches had scalped his father on the "old Texas line," and brained his sister with a war-club. We expected him to talk in just this style.

"You just settle the matter for yourselves, boys, whatever it's to be," interposed the Missourian, yawning, as though nothing more than an every day dilemma—a mere deal in "poker"—was to be decided.

I thought it prudent to dodge the responsibility and follow his example.

"It's all very well to talk about fighting it out," remarked Colton; "and it's likely that we've got as much sand in our craws as any of 'em, but what can five or six of us do against three or four hundred? I don't like the way they talk, myself; but the game is all in their own hands, and they know it. I had all the fighting I wanted in the war, shooting you Texas fellows, and don't want any more of it, if I can help it. We might throw our logs together, and hold our own till morning, but it would turn out an ugly scrape before we get through with it. We haven't got a drop of water, and we'd soon run out of provisions, and they'd dance over our bones in forty-eight hours. If the rest of you want to fight, why, fight it is; but I think we'd better go a little slow."

He was a young, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired Minnesotian, and the border ruffians gave him credit for being as cool as a wedge, and sharper than steel."

"I'll tell you what I'm in for," said "Indiana." We generally went by the names of our native States. We're all old vets in this military business, and we want to use a little strategy with the vagabonds. They've insulted us, and for one, I don't feel like falling back without burning powder. But it's just as Minnesota says. We can't fight 'em all to any purpose. But we may beat 'em after all. Now, I move that we'll pick our man, and they'll pick theirs, and let the two shoot it out. If their man wins, we'll evacuate; if ours wins, we'll stay."

This novel proposition suited every one. Herndon amended it by suggesting that we should cast lots for the championship, and that the fight should take place with rifles at twenty paces. This was declared to be "getting the thing into shape," and we all cordially agreed to it. Ben arose, and motioned importantly to the envoy. That nude personage gravely rode up, received our reply with stolid decorum, and was out of sight in a minute.

We'd better load up in the meantime, boys, remarked Indiana; "for if it don't suit 'em, they'll be after us in short order."

The idea was voted "not bad," and we not only charged our rifles and revolvers, but flung our logs together in such a manner as to form a very efficient defence, if required. Herndon then kindled a fire, procured water, and commenced cooking dinner. In about twenty minutes the envoy returned. Our proposition had met with great favor, he briefly informed us, but would not be accepted unless the distance was shortened to ten paces. He also stated that the contest would be expected to continue until one of the principals was killed, and that knifes or tomahawks must be allowed to be used after the discharge of the rifles.

"That's pretty close quarters, boys, commented Ben. "I got a slug once on just such a time-table. But I guess it's all right, though. They know they can't shoot with us. Let's give the poor devils a chance."

To this we all assented. For the tomahawk provision we cared nothing; we knew the first shot would settle the matter one way or the other. The messenger then went on to say that the warriors of the tribe would be assembled to meet us in one hour, at the crest of a lofty eminence, which he pointed out to us, about half a mile distant—we to be punctually on hand; and he galloped off again.

Next came the task of casting lots for the post of peril. We began to realize that blood was to be shed. It was a solemn moment, for no one could predict the result of the encounter. Indiana tore up one of his mother's letters and plainly writing each man's name upon one of the slips, placed them all in a hat together. Texican was then blindfolded, and deputed to draw for us; whoever's name was on the slip he picked out was to be our champion. *He drew his own.*

"It's all right, boy's," said he, when the result was ascertained. "You couldn't please me better." Further than this he said nothing.

Then ensued a long and awkward silence for we all had our misgivings. When our dinner was ready, we dispatched it quickly, smoked a few moments without conversation, and then reticently mounted our ponies.

On arriving at the designated battle ground, we found several hundred Osages awaiting us, all armed and painted, and naked, with the exception of breech cloths. Two lances were stuck into the turf about ten paces apart—these indicated the position of the combatants. We were received with neither friendly nor hostile demonstrations. As soon as we dismounted, Texican, rifle in hand, walked calmly forward to the nearest lance, and halted. In a few moments a tall young brave stepped out of the crowd, and stalked proudly up to the other. I was appointed to give the necessary signals. In order to disturb their accuracy of aim as little as possible, I was requested to stand half way between them, and two paces back from the line of fire. There was no danger of being hit by such marksmen as they were. In my right hand I held a lance, from the point of which dangled a red flannel streamer; when I raised it they were to aim, and when I lowered it they were to fire.

And then he waited for Red Cloud, the chief of the tribe. It was an impressive scene. Texican leaned his shaggy chin upon his hands, on the muzzle of his long rifle, and with a gleam of malicous triumph, glared fiercely across at his foe. He was reckless of his own life, and felt sure of his prey, for his aim was death. The young Indian seemed to read his thoughts; but standing erect, with a graceful and careless indifference, gazed dreamily off to the southward, where the long blue lines of timber were lost in the misty beauty of the horizone. His eye soon softened with a tinge of pensive sadness. Was he thinking of the happy hunting-grounds? The other four members of our party stood in cluster a little to the left of Texican, and narrowly watched all that transpired, for the America savage is proverbially treacherous.

Presently, Red Cloud emerged from a rude lodge near by, and clad in a long robe of furs, moved with stately presence to the front line of his people. With a dignified wave of the hand, he signified his pleasure that the tragedy should begin. Each principal recalled his thoughts, examined the tube of his rifle, and nodded to me. I raised the lance; they sternly took aim. I lowered the lance quickly, and two sharp reports instantaneously followed. The young warrior sprung wildly into the air; flung his weapon fully twenty feet away, and dropped dead at his post. The bullet had crashed through his brain. Texican thudded the butt of his rifle on the ground, and gave vent to a hoarse, mocking, and half-demoniac cry of triumph and revenge; then he tried to steady himself with his weapon, but staggered helplessly backward. Herndon and Indiana ran up, caught him in their arms. His red shirt rapidly deepened in hue, and a dreadful alarm seized us. Still he laughed hoarsely, and tried to point to the motionless corpse of his adversary. We hurriedly gathered around him, and tenderly as children laid him down upon the soft green grass. Tearing open his shirt, we found a bright scarlet spot on his left breast, close to his heart. None of us were versed in surgery; we could not state in scientific terms just what particular veins and ligaments had been severed, but we knew by the location of the wound, and by his parched lips and pallid countenance, that death was upon him.

"It's all day with me, boys," he faintly said, for he was growing much weaker every moment; "but I've paid 'em handsomely for it. Give my rifle to Colton—I always liked him."

We bent over the poor fellow with words of sympathy for his pain, and praise for his valor, and our enemies might have shot us all down without our knowing it. But it was of no use. His breath quickly came and went. "Water," at length he groaned. We had none, and there was not a brook within half a mile. An Indian girl comprehended our want, ran to the lodge, and in a moment returned with a skinful. We placed the cooling fluid to his burning lips, and he took a long draught, but it choked him, and he vomited up a handful of bright crimson blood. We had seen too many men perish not to know by this that the lead had penetrated his vitals. He was bleeding internally. As soon as he could clear his throat to speak, he said feebly, and almost breathlessly: "Don't try to revenge me, boys. Honor bright. They have done the fair thing with us, and you act the man with them. You're to cross the river, and I'll——don't forget the Texican." The last of these words were rendered almost unintelligible by the blood that gurgled up into his throat. A film seemed to gather over his eyes. "Where are my friends? Don't leave me to die alone, boys," he moaned, with a great effort, catching blindly at us.

"We're with you to the last, old friend," answered Colton, grasping his right hand. I caught the other. We may have been a faint hearted lot, but there was not an undimmed eye among us. Soon he groaned almost inaudably, a shudder passed over him, and he was dead.

Even the stony hearted barbarians seemed touched by the distressful incidents of this sanguinary affair. Few of them could speak even broken English, but such as could advanced toward us, and, by the aid of signs, endeavored to inform us that their champion had expected to die, and they urged that it would be fitting to entomb two such brave men together. We received their strangely chivalrous proposal with a magnanimity equal to their own. With spears and tomahawks they excavated a grave; and wrapping the combatants in the rich furs of the chieftain, we laid them down to rest, side by side—friend and foe alike lamented. Then heaping a great pile of stones above them, to baffle the efforts of prowling wolves, we fired a volley in the air, and with aching hearts departed. And there they slumber still. One died for his friends, and the other for the honor of his tribe. The wistful summer winds sigh a sad requiem above the spot of their long repose, the wild flowers blossom in vernal profusion around it, and the showers of heaven impartially descend upon the soft verdure that enshrines it.—Chamber's Journal.

Dead and Is Alive Again.

In South Carolina lately has been enacted another version of the "old, old story" of man's inconstancy and woman's constancy. A lady now no longer young, after many years of waiting, has been married to her love, who was far from being true. She had supposed him dead—killed for the sake of the lost cause—and for nine long years had mourned his loss, refusing by the score admirers of her beauty and her wit, both of which were more than ordinary, for she came of a Huguenot stock renounced for their good looks and good sense, and an ancestress of hers was one of the beauties at the court of Catherine de Medicis and mistress to the King of Navarre. While she was thus mourning her life away her recreant lover was alive and well, and the husband of a Northern woman. He had been left for dead on one of the fields where the Southern chivalry were worsted, but under the skilful treatment of the Federal surgeons and tender care of a brown-eyed hospital nurse had regained his lease to life, but lost the heart which was not his to lose. Taking advantage of his death being reported he came to the North, and under a feigned name married his hospital fairy. With her he lived happily till the fall of 1870, when death took her away. Then at his deserted hearthstone the lonely man thought of his Southern love, and his old passion returned. He yielded to the yearning to see her again, and with three children, the fruit of his marriage, went back to "ole Caroliny," and ashamed and trembling presented himself before her. She, on her part, forgot and forgave him all, and has taken the vows which make her a mother to his children.

Paris Fashions.

[Harper's Bazar.]

The situation of Paris may be summed up in one word—waiting. For what no one knows, whether for better or worse, all are ignorant. The fact is, that in politics, society, and even in fashion, everything is waiting.

The dress walking suits most in vogue just now and which are seen everywhere, and are worn by every one, are made of delaine—an expensive material, gracefully draped and trimmed, and even embroidered with soutache, color on color. These suits are always composed of a skirt more or less trimmed, an overskirt of the same material, or one harmonizing therewith, much longer behind than in front, almost as long, in fact, as the skirt, and loops very high on the hips, a vest-basque and a small double talma, or mantle with cape, either of delaine of black, bluish-gray, or bottle-green cloth.

Lingore may be divided into two distinct classes—that for morning and that for evening. The first is of plain linen; the second is of muslin embroidered and trimmed with lace, bias folds of crepe de chene, and moss fringe either of the same or a contrasting color. For evening lingerie there are flowing sleeves and chemisettes with plastrous, or instead of chemisettes, crepe de chene fichus, trimmed with white lace are worn. Handkerchiefs are very small, and rounded for the most part at the corners, those for evening are trimmed with open-work embroidery and wide lace. Notwithstanding this elegance the handkerchief is not longer an object of display; it is not carried in the hand, but in the pocket.

BROKEN VOWS.

The Breach of Promise Case of Vankirk vs. Johnson—Opening of the Case Yesterday.

Monday's Proceedings.

In the District Court Monday morning, Judge Hampton on the bench, the case of Miss Harriet Vankirk vs. J. P. Johnson was called up. The main points in the case have already been published. The plaintiff was represented by a lawyer named White and R. M. Gibson, and the defendant by Messrs. Marshall and Gibson.

After a jury had been empannelled, the witnesses were called, the first being Mr. A. Vankirk, father of plaintiff.

Asher Vankirk, sworn—Reside at McKeesport; am father of the plaintiff; am acquainted with Mr. Johnson, defendant; have known him twenty years; the latter part of the month of September, 1870, I learned that Mr. J. was paying attention to my daughter; I learned from my daughter some time in October, 1870—can't say just the time—that a contract of marriage existed between them; talked with Mrs. Johnson about the matter; about the 1st of November my daughter said Mr. J. was seeking an opportunity to ask our (Mrs. Vankirk and myself) consent; went up to the farm where he was working; met him in the corn crib on the farm; he looked as if he wanted to say something; I asked, "are you and 'Hat' engaged?" He said yes, and that he was glad the matter had been broached; he then asked my consent, and said he would ask Mr. Vankirk; told him Mrs. V. would consent, and that she had said she never wanted another person to ask her consent; I then asked him how it would please his mother; he said she would like it, as she had said there was no person she would rather he would marry than Hattie Vankirk; asked him when he wanted to get married; he said he would like to have the marriage take place about the first of September; he came to our house a number of times; I think if was not far from the 20th of January, 1871, that I heard the time for the marriage had been fixed; heard it from him and my daughter about the same time; may not be exactly correct as to the date; but think it was somewhere near the time my daughter and I went to Pittsburgh to make some purchases; I got home on the 24th, and it was a few days before that; while in Pittsburgh we bought very heavily; told her to get everything she needed; could not itemize the purchases, but might give the aggregate cost of the purchase. [Objected to and objection sustained.] Met Mr. Johnson next on the 30th of January at my house; he came to take my daughter to Monongahela city in two-horse sleigh; had a protracted conversation with him; told him about the purchases, and remarked that in these times weddings were very expensive; he said the 28th of February would "ease me off," he took dinner at my house that day; Mr. S., my daughter, and Mrs. Sill's little daughter left about four o'clock in the afternoon for Monongahela City; that was the last time he was at our house. It would be somewhat difficult to give an estimate of Mr. Johnson's means, financially; what he made himself worth at the time he purchased the farm from me, and what he made from the farm, suppose he is worth about twenty-six thousand dollars.

At this point Court took a recess for half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court re-assembled at a quarter of one o'clock, when the cross-examination of Mr. Vankirk, was commenced by Mr Marshall, as follows:

Cross-examined—Have known Mr. Johnson for twenty years; moved up in the country where he lived in 1850; sold the latter part of May or June, he came to the farm in July or August; there was some acquaintance between Johnson and my daughter before that time; he had been at my house several times at parties; think I was told about the marriage in October; think I went to see him on the 2d of November; thought he was timid, and I asked him if he and my daughter were engaged; he said they were; that appeared to "liven him up a little;" couldn't tell how often he visited our house after we moved to McKeesport; don't remember that he supplied us regularly with butter; he brought butter one time, about forty pounds; think it was at the time of the sleighing I referred to; thought he was "timid," because I know it is a ticklish thing to talk about; I know it nearly scared me out of my boots; couldn't tell how we happened to meet at the "corn crib," can't say particularly what we talked about other than what I have said; don't know that he was hauling in corn at the time; may have seen him previously at the house, as I was at the house; can't say at what time I reached Johnson's; took dinner at my brother's and then went over; saw the old lady and spoke to her; she was in her room; don't know that Johnson was in the room; suppose the old lady is about eighty years of age; don't remember when or where I first met Johnson that day; when I asked him the question he said he was glad I had broached the subject, and then asked me; I told him if I had known of his intention I would not have sold the farm, as I wished to take Hattie and my wife away from hard work, if she was willing to marry him, however, she could have my consent; he then told me he would ask Mrs. Vankirk, but I excused her; did not ask him to take Hattie to Monongahela city; he told me he came for that purpose; never had any conversation with defendant in reference to seeing Dr. Vankirk and the preacher; there was an intimacy between the parties; in September they were frequently together in conversation; they visited my brothers together, and think they went to camp-meeting together; did not ask him to take my daughter, the girls wanted to go, but as I could not take I suggested that Mr. J., might go with them; if there was any asking the girls did it, I did not; his own computation of his worth was $26,000; the last time he visited my house was the 30th of January; he lived about eleven miles from McKeesport, on what is called the road to Uniontown, I was not at the farm between the 30th of January to the 28th of February; on the 28th of February he was living on the old place; don't know if he is still there or not; the cards of invitation were issued eight or nine days before the wedding; had no conversation with Mr. J. about the invitations; had not much to do with them; was counselled about the matter; was at the reception which should have been a wedding on the 28th of February. There were a great many there; none of Mr. J.'s friends were present; the guests were all from our side of the house; Rev. Mr. Moffatt was there to perform the ceremony; it was to take place in the evening.

THE PLAINTIFF'S TESTIMONY.

Miss Hattie Vankirk, sworn.—Am the plaintiff in this case; have known defendant about ten years; was living with my father on the farm at the time he sold to defendant, and remained there until we moved to McKeesport; Mr. J. came to the farm about the first of September; we moved about the first of October, 1870; Mr. J. first commenced showing attentions to me after he moved to the house in September; he had previously taken myself and sister to church; had taken me a horseback ride in September; he took us to the Episcopal church, and after, the Round church; we had interviews or conversations during this time; they were at our house; he proposed the last week in December, before we moved from the farm; I didn't give him any answer then but told him I would the next time we met; I next met him the first week at our home in McKeesport; he was helping us to move and was at our house for that purpose; the first night he staid at the house we were to occupy; the second night we were in the house and he remained there; it was this second night that I gave my answer accepting his proposals; nothing said at that time about arrangements for the wedding; next met Mr. J. some time during the same month; made my father acquainted with the proposal; don't know that I told mother; Mr. Johnson came about the middle of the month; he came on a visit and remained at our house; he brought a load of things for father; we talked about our engagement, but nothing was said as to the time. The next visit was about the second week in November; he came to visit me; he remained all night at our house; his next visit was on the eve before Thanksgiving. He gave me an engagement ring at that time. The next time I met him was on the 11th of December, at Mr. Newlan's, in Elizabeth; it was on Sabbath evening; he remained until about 11 o'clock; we had a conversation then about the time of the wedding; he wanted to be married on the first day of January if I could get ready; I was to have my cousin, Miss C. McDonough, as my attendant, and he was to have Dr. Vankirk. The testimony will be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

The next visit was on the eve of Thanksgiving; he gave me the engagement ring that evening; have it with me now; he had been at Pittsburgh that day, and had purchased the ring; he spent that night at our house and left the next morning by the boat to Elizabeth; he sent a message that he would be at Miss C. McDonough's, in Elizabeth, that evening; it was understood between us that the engagement was to be kept quiet; we talked that evening about fixing the time for the wedding; he wanted to fix the time on the first of January, but I told him I could not be prepared by that time; there was something said about the attendants; I was to have my friend Carrie McDonough, and he was to have Dr. Vankirk, as he said he might be there; he was also to have Mr. Zach Scott, his brother-in-law, and Miss Vankirk; I did not agree to it, because I thought it was unnecessary; he wanted his minister to officiate, but I said the lady always had the right to choose the minister; the Rev. Mr. Plolock was his minister, and the Rev. Mr. Moffit was mine; it was agreed that Mr. Moffit should be the officiating minister; he hurried me all the time; this was on the 11th of December; his next visit was during the holidays; his next visit was in the middle of January; the wedding was then fixed to take place on the 28th of February; I was to notify my company and he was to notify his; there was no arrangement made for cards; he wanted the cards, but I thought they were unnecessary; he told me he was to get his wedding suit at Mr. Bowman's, a merchant tailor in Monongahela City; he spoke to me about getting his gloves as I was going to Pittsburgh, and offered me money; he was to come down on the following Saturday or Monday; never saw him since to speak to; we prepared cards for our friends and the persons he had named; my brother took his cards up on the Saturday evening before the wedding; I was ready for the marriage on the 28th; Johnson was not present the appointed evening; I had no suspicion at any time before the wedding that he would not fulfill his engagement; he gave me the engagement ring on Thanksgiving eve; it is an amethyst ring; he said he purchased it in Pittsburgh, and that it cost ten dollars; after he gave me the ring he always said he was in a hurry; between the holidays he told me he wanted the wedding to take place on the first of January; he told me that his mother had consented, and liked me better than any of the family; he never told me his mother would not consent; I am acquainted with his mother; she is aged; he never made the consent of his mother a condition of our marriage; he said his brother Robert wanted to coax his mother away; that a fortune was coming, and Robert wanted to get it; the defendant told me his age, but I don't remember it; I was thirty-three in July last; the engagement ring is rather purple than yellow; it has been in my trunk for a year.

Miss Hannah Vankirk sworn—I reside near Elizabeth; I am cousin of Miss Hattie Vankirk; I have known Mr. Johnson all my life; I was visiting Mr. Vankirk in September, 1870, I had a conversation with Mr. J. about Hattie at that time, He spoke of Miss H. in the highest terms; he needed a wife and would like to have one; I said Hattie would make a good one if he could get her; he said he would like her, and I said I would do all I could for him; I spoke to Hattie that evening; I told her what Johnson had said; the way I knew he was paying attention to her; had a conversation with Mr. J.; he asked me if I had noticed the ring on Hattie's finger; said I had and asked if it was the engagement ring; he said it was; I asked about the wedding; he said he would like to be married on the 1st of January, but it came on Saturday; it was on the 24th of September; I spoke to Hattie the same evening; did not "let the thing cool;" I did what I could for Mr. J.; Hattie did not make any reply at that time: Mr. J. told me that he was engaged to Hattie; Mr. J. called my attention to the ring; can't say whether she wore the ring on the "engagement" finger or not; fixed the date of the 11th of December by my journal; Mr. J. was not very "timid" about the matter when he told me he needed a wife.

THE BRIDESMAID'S TESTIMONY.

Miss Corrine M'Donough, sworn.—Reside at Elizabeth; my father lives there; think Mr. Johnson's farm is three miles from Elizabeth; have known Hattie Vankirk ten years; had no personal acquaintance with Mr. J.; Miss Hattie told me of the engagement on the 11th of November; had a conversation with Mr. J. about his marriage on Saturday, February 18th; he said he was afraid the wedding would have to be postponed, as his mother was "down on it," and he could not take Hattie home until he could reconcile his mother; he said it was for Hattie to say; I had been down to McKeesport and to Pittsburgh to make purchases fot the wedding; I was to be bridesmaid; I knew of the engagement when I was at McKeesport on the 28th of December.

Stephen Reeves sworn—Reside in Webster, Westmoreland county; did live near Round Hill Church, about half a mile from Johnson's; had a conversation with Mr. S. about his marriage with Hattie; along the latter part of February, having previously heard the rumor, I asked Mr. J. about it; he said it was to come off next week; I told him I had heard he was to be married next week; he told me it was to take place next week; he was neither laughing or crying; he speaks as most men do; I had been intimate with him six weeks; he did not say it was *reported;* he said it was to "come off" next week, he did not invite me.

Vitellius Vankirk, sworn—Am brother of plaintiff; went to see Mr. J. on she 23d of February; Dr. Vankirk wanted me to go up to see Mr. J. so as to learn what kind of a vest or gloves he would wear; he said he would be down next day; he said our folks had told old Peggy M'Clain about the day and she was telling it all around. I know "Peggy," she lives about half a mile from Mr. J.'s house; Mr. J. was "huffy" about her knowing it; don't know that Mr. J. had a bad cold the night I saw him; when I went up home I told my sister about the matter; when I went up I took invitations for Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Rev. Mr. Pollock, and Mr. Zach Scott; the invitations had been withheld because Mr. J. was to have been down.

A. B. Campbell sworn—Am brother-in-law of plaintiff; reside at McKeesport; suppose I have known defendant twelve or fifteen years; know that he visited plaintiff at different times at McKeesport; think I first learned of their engagement the first or second week in October; learned iearned it through my wife; I met with Mr. Johnson on the road; think I said to him "How is this matter about things in McKeesport," I told him that his not coming down had given them a great deal of trouble; he said it had not given them more trouble than it had him; that he hadn't been able to sleep for two weeks; he said he would dream about it all the time; he then commenced making excuses; he said he was afraid to meet the the old man, as he would rail out against them; he said people would see him and talk about him; that people said Hattie was forty years old, when she had told him she was only thirty-two; he also said people told him that the Pittsburgh folks would eat him out of house and home; he said he did not believe the reports, but that the neighbors had turned his friends against plaintiff's family; he asked me how I would like it if my friends refused to darken my doors if I married; he then said he had no clothes, and said he could never get a pair of boots to fit him without leaving his measure, as he was so high in the instep; he said, "it's no use talking to mother;" he told me they were to be married on the last of February. I told him that everything was in readiness, and that he owed it to his honor as a man to go down and fix matters right; he then made excuses; said he had a bad cold; that his mother was also sick, and that it was difficult for him to leave the farm; didn't tell me who told him about the age of Miss Hattie; didn't say anything about teeth; he spoke very highly of Miss Hattie; he didn't say that he wouldn't have anything to do with the wedding; when I reached home I told Hattie and the family what Johnston had said; Hattie said she did not believe he would not come; this was on the Friday before the wedding.

Dr. Vankirk sworn—Reside at McKeesport; am acquainted with the parties in this case; the first knowledge I had of the engagement was in November or December; saw Mr. Johnston at Vankirk's two or three times; Hattie spoke to me about being Mr. J's. attendant; never spoke to him on the subject: think I sent Vitellius to see Mr. J.; the week preceding the wedding I was at Mr. Vankirk's; we had frequent conversations about this wedding. The preparations for the wedding were continued until the 28th; was there on the 28th; Mr. Johnson was not. I was anxious to know about the vest and gloves; never saw Johnston with "kids" on; think it was prior to January that I was spoken to about standing for Johnston; the date of the wedding was not mentioned at that time.

James Moffatt, Esq., of Elizabeth Borough, was next called. Know Johnston; think he is worth about twenty thousand dollars.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

Am defendant in this controversy; reside in Elizabeth township; was raised in what is now known as Forward township; live on what is known as the Vankirk farm; agreed to purchase it in May, 1870; have since sold the farm; I was to harvest the crops and was to board with Mr. Vankirk; that was the agreement; I went to the farm about the 1st of September; myself, mother and child constituted my family; when I sold the homestead my mother was to have a home with me all her life; she is nearly eighty years old; my wife died on the 15th of October, 1869, ten months before I moved to the Vankirk farm; remember the conversation with Miss Hannah Vankirk on the 24th of September; it was in the parlor at Vankirk's; Miss Hannah says, I have a wife for you; asked her who it was; she said it was Miss Hattie, I told her I didn't know how she would suit, or whether I could get her; she said she would do all she could for me;

Continued on Eighth Page.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

SENATOR EVANS is dead. This is the third time within fifteen months that a Republican Senator has died leaving the Senate a tie—16 Democrats to 16 Republicans, viz. WATT, CONNELL and EVANS.

WE are inclined to the belief that the great Administration victory in the Fourth District will bear bitter fruit in the end. It now appears that it is to be the opening wedge that is to split apart the mountain of Radical corruption and fraud in Pennsylvania.

THE question of whether the income tax will be continued has not yet been determined, but it is generally supposed that GRANT will want all the office holders he has to secure his nomination. Commissioner DOUGLASS is waiting anxiously to get word to go ahead and prepare his seventeen tons of blanks for distribution next month.

AND now the "Smiler" says he is not a candidate for President in opposition to the Gift Taker. It is generally understood that he wants the second place on the ticket and to make sure of getting it he pulls for GRANT whom he supposes to be the strongest yet named for the Presidency on the Radical ticket.

THE telegraph informs us that Col. FORNEY has resigned his position as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He has been just "biling" to go for GRANT for some time and if we mistake not the Gift Taker will catch it before long. There is no man who knows more of GRANT'S shortcomings and who can put them in better shape than Col. FORNEY, if he chooses to do so.

THE villainies unearthed by the Congressional Committee at New Orleans, almost pass human comprehension, and depict in the most glaring colors the outrages that have been carried on by the carpet-baggers, under protection of the reconstruction laws and by the aid of Federal bayonets. All that is necessary to find a nest of Radical corruption is to send a Congressional Committee to some point where Radical officials have been in power for a year or two. And yet it is gravely proposed to continue in power the party that nurtures such corruption as has been found in New Orleans, and New York, as well as elsewhere. Can the people afford to be robbed always?

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS have been contributed by the admirers of the second FRANKLIN, HORACE GREELEY, for the purpose of erecting a bronze statue, to his living memory. We have not heard any response to our suggestion to have a life size statue of "Little Boss TWEED" placed in a niche already provided in City Hall. It is due from the contractor of the stone work, who made a profit of at least one hundred thousand dollars on that job, that this should be done promptly. If they have no gratitude, we propose to head a subscription and never cease until a sufficient sum has paid in to have a life like statue, carved either from Seneca-sand stone, or a block from the Catfish quarry. In case the latter is adopted, liberal arrangement can doubtless be made with the Allegheny Valley Railroad for transportation. Let us have the statue.

WE hope our friends of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* will calm their fears in relation to the action of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, on the Presidential question. There will be no steps taken in that direction without the calmest consideration. Certainly there is no disposition to dictate to other States what they shall do on the premises, but having been appealed to by leading citizens of many States, to offer the name of a citizen who could, without doubt, carry Pennsylvania, the name of THOMAS A. SCOTT was suggested, and up to this hour, we have not met a man, Democrat or Republican, who does not admit that he is that man. That there should be a difference of opinion as to the character of the candidate is natural, that in the present extraordinary condition of political affairs, there should exist an honest division of sentiment as to the best course to pursue, is inevitable, but it does not follow that a leading and influential journal like the *Plaindealer* should characterise the efforts of the Democracy in suggesting the name of Mr. SCOTT as "presumptuous, ridiculous and foolish." We have given our reasons why we consider him the strongest man in this State, and how, with his name and influence, the Democracy can elect a Governor, Supreme Judge and Auditor General next October, which have never been answered, and we don't propose to go over them again for the benefit of people outside the State, who are powerless to help us in our struggles, or who seem disposed to thwart every effort to get upon our feet once again.

ANOTHER GRANTIST.

A dispatch from Boston says:

A clerk in the Boston postoffice is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. His name is Marshall S. P. Low, aged 26 years and unmarried. He has been employed three years in the mailing department on a salary of $600 per year. He confessed his guilt.

By the way, has Congress yet taken any steps toward investigating the alleged deficit of six millions in the Stamp Department of the Internal Revenue Bureau?

STATE APPORTIONMENT.

Under the Apportionment Bill for Representatives in Congress recently passed by the National Legislature, the State of Pennsylvania will be divided into twenty-six Districts. As soon as this bill is promulgated officially from Washington, the duty of districting the State will devolve upon the Apportionment Committee of our Legislature at Harrisburg.

We trust that the work will not be impeded by attempts at gerrymandering for the purpose of defeating the will of the people. If the Radical members of the Committee, or any of them are inclined that way, they might profitably study the lessons that are taught by experience, which go to show that it is not profitable in the long run to outrage the people's right for the sake of party ascendency. The changes of public sentiment are much too frequent and decisive, to enable partisan managers to base any definite calculations upon the stability of Districts, except in a few strongholds, and even in them a revolution not unfrequently takes place.

Since the last apportionment of the State of Pennsylvania, this has been most signally demonstrated. Notwithstanding the outrageous apportionment of the State in 1862, by means of which it was sought to prevent the Democrats from having more than three or four members in Congress, the Democrats now have eleven out of the twenty-four Representatives. Some of these Democrats represent Districts that were considered invincibly Radical when they were constructed. This is but a natural result, for the people will avenge their own wrongs. It is better to be just from choice than compulsion. There is but one correct course to follow in making the apportionment, and that is to distribute the Representatives among the people in accordance with the natural demands of the population, considered with regard to their geographical relations.

The Beaver *Radical* in discussing the question thinks that there is so much jealousy and dissatisfaction existing in the Radical ranks in the State, that it will be best to build up strong Republican Districts, rather than trust to the doubtful expedient of gerrymandering. In the opinion of the editor of the *Radical* it will be the safest plan to throw the strong Radical counties together, and serve the Democratic counties in the same way. Under this arrangement he thinks that there would be fifteen Radical and eleven Democratic Districts. But it would be impossible to so district the State without invoking the very evils that the *Radical* deprecates.

The parties are too evenly balanced to allow of any such an apportionment with a show of justice. A proper apportionment would give each party an equal number of Representatives in Congress, and under no circumstances, with a fair apportionment would the Democrats have less than twelve members. But we shall not be surprised if the attempt is made to so district the State that the Democracy will not be allowed more than eight members. The State executive and the Legislature are both in the hands of the Radical party, and the men who direct it care little or nothing for the rights of the people. Politics is a trade with them, and in its prosecution they look only after their own interests.

As we have already said there is only one way in which the Apportionment can be fairly and honestly made, and that is by distributing the Representatives among the counties with strict regard to the geographical relations of the population. We presume that Allegheny county will be divided into two Districts under the new Apportionment, as she is clearly entitled to two Representatives. And yet no doubt the strongest effort at gerrymandering will be made in this end of the State. The Legislature, however, had best beware how it tampers with the public in this business. The people are not in a very forbearing mood just now. The Democratic members of the Legislature are ready to make a fair Apportionment. We will see what the Radical majority will do.

SHALL WE HAVE WAR!

This is a question worthy of more than a passing consideration just now. If we do not have war, it will be no fault of a bungling and imbecile Administration. Wars are generally popular, a fact to which President GRANT no doubt attaches far too much importance, in view of the pending Presidential campaign. He would no doubt be willing to plunge the country into a foreign war, whether any real necessity existed or not, if he believed that there was no other way of securing his election.

"A declaration of war would be equivalent to GRANT'S election," say his friends. Grant this to be true, that does not establish either the necessity or the good policy of a war with England or any other foreign power.

So far as the matters at issue between England and the United States are concerned, the people of this country are unanimous in the demand that our government shall not recede from a single just demand before the Geneva Arbitrators, or surrender a single principle. As to the bluster of the English ministry and press, and their threats of war, they do not disturb us. England is in no better condition to go to war than the United States, and since the whole controversy does not involve a principle so much as it does a mere question of dollars and cents, both governments could advantageously consider the matter whether it is best to spend a thousand millions each in war, and then have the same question of dollars and cents to settle still.

We are strongly inclined to the belief that the fierce discussion of the question on both sides of the water is prompted by little less than demagogueism. And yet this paltry trick of partisans may have the most serious results, and ultimately involve both countries in a bloody and exhaustive war. GLADSTONE is desirous of achieving popularity for himself and party, and seizes upon the present opportunity to denounce the Washington Treaty, and demand its repudiation. GRANT is anxious to be re-elected President, and is willing that our relations with Great Britain shall be so precarious that a war is imminent at any moment, thus forstalling public opinion upon all other questions connected with his administration, a scrutiny of which would materially injure his chances for re-election. In this way GRANT evidently proposes to trifle with the public interests and help his chances by an anticipated war. But unfortunately this trifling is liable at any time to ultimate in actual hostilities, for which we are wholly unprepared, however, patriotic the people may be, or however anxious they are to pay off old grudges.

The consequential damages, concerning which all the present difficulty exists, must strike all thinking people as preposterous. How many hundred or thousand millions of imaginary damages of this character will be claimed no one can conjecture. The fact that GRANT'S administration is tinctured so thoroughly with money making, would naturally cause English statesmen to be suspicious of this class of claims. Who has suffered these consequential damages? Can the sufferers be classified? Who owns the claims? These are questions to be considered by our own government before going to war. Who knows but these claims for indirect damages are made up by Rings in New York, and Washington, who expect to get rich at the risk of destroying the national peace? Such an arrangement would be in strict accordance with the Radical way of doing things.

One thing is certain. If the court of Arbitration should award consequential damages—which is by no means probable—they could not properly go to any particular class of claimants. Those damages fall upon the whole people, and if paid at all, will have to be paid into the public Treasury for the benefit of the whole people. There is but slight probability, however, that England will ever pay the enormous sums of indirect damages claimed, or any part of them. Mr. GLADSTONE in reply to an enquiry of DISRAELI, gives vent to the following sentiment, which no doubt expresses the opinion of the English public with reference to the claims for consequential damages. He said:

He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity; for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to.

The widely divergent views which evidently exist between the two countries cannot be harmonized without very material concessions from one side or the other. Unless they are made, we see no escape from war. In the event of a war the American people would rally to the national standard without stopping to ask whether the Government had done its whole duty in averting a collison. In view of this is it not pertinent to ask whether General GRANT has any moral or other right to precipitate a war, because he knows the people are patriotic and will back him right or wrong, when by precipitating a war he makes his re-election sure?

But we should not be in too great haste to go to war with England. Spain and Russia have anything but friendly feelings toward us. Minister CRAMER, the President's brother-in-law has just succeeded in insulting the representatives of all the other nations of Europe. At home the President's policy has been far from wise. One-third of the people are proscribed and amnesty is refused them. Can GRANT expect the people of the South to rush to his standard in the event of war, since he proscribes them, tramples them beneath the heel of a miltary despotism and refuses amnesty! A full and complete amnesty had better be granted before a collision with a foreign power. Men who have none of the rights will not hasten to perform the duties of citizenship.

But with regard to this question of constructive damages, in consequence of the prolongation of the war there is another side. The Northern States actually profited by it. The manufacuring interests of Pittsburgh were enhanced not less than $100,000,000 as wil be seen by a comparison of its trade and manufactures, its coal, iron and other interests. The same is true of communities and corporations throughout the North. Every month that the war was prolonged, exhausted the South more and more. Depleted her of men and money, and transferred her cotton products to the hands of Northern men, the north absorbing as it were, all the valuables of the South, and growing rich in the same proportion that she grew poor and impoverished, so that so far as moneyed institutions, capitalists and bondholders are concerned, the wealth of the North was doubled in consequence of the war being prolonged.

Now, the people of the South do not put in any claim for those constructive damages. They are preferred by the North, and by the very cliques, monopolies and corporations that grew wealthy in consequence of the war. Now, if the United States is entitled to set up this claim of constructive damages, England is entitled to meet it by showing the benefits arising to individuals, contractors, bondholders and corporations in the North, and offset our constructive damages therewith. Could we object? Could the shoddy contractors, the gunboat builders, etc., whom the war raised to opulence, raise any objections to making a summary of their annual profits, and give England the benefit of prolonging a war that each year made them richer and richer? One claim would certainly be about as just as the other, although the justice of both is rather apochraphal.

THE Detroit *Tribune* has been independent in its criticisms of the "Administration Senators." It has not opposed the renomination of General Grant, but has expressed the opinion that the Senatorial Ring will lead the Republican party "to the dogs" if they are allowed to go on. The *Tribune* was answered by a singular and convincing argument. It has lost the federal advertising!—*N. Y. Post.*

How unlike the Pittsburgh "organ." There is no more danger of it losing the Federal advertising than there is of GRANT refusing a present.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* speaking of the Reform demonstration in that city on Wednesday last, tells how GRANT'S thieving office holders, rounders and repeaters manage to control elections and keep themselves in power. It says:

It has come to pass that government in the city of Philadelphia is not administered *for* the citizen, but *against* the citizen. This reversal of the true purpose and function of free government appears almost everywhere. It begins at the primary elections, is carried on at the general elections, is continued by the officials returned as elected, and pervades the whole machinery of public affairs. *Office holders and their adherents pack the nominating Conventions* in spite of the votes of the mass of the people; they select their own confederates, incompetent, unfit, and unworthy of any trust; *they manage the public elections after the same fashion, falsifying the returns and defeating the will of the people;* they, the servants of the public, confront and thwart the desires of the people the true sovereigns everywhere. This is caused to the extent of *using the public moneys paid by the taxpayers to defeat the candidates for office put forward by the taxpayers.* The moneys paid to the City, State and National Treasuries *are used in the form of forced levies by officeholders upon all the employees of Government,* to enable those very officeholders to defeat the taxpayers in their efforts to turn them out; and thus a citizen who desires reform will find his own money, paid by him into the public Treasury, used against him to prevent reform.

The N. Y. *Sun* says:

It is announced that the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, who is now in Washington, proposes the name of James S. Wilson as a candidate for President, and thinks that he will beat Grant in the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson would make an excellent candidate and an excellent President; but it is not yet certain that he or any other man can beat Grant in a Convention packed by officeholders.

THE N. Y. *Sun* calls attention to the fact that the President and Vice President of the United States were recently invited to attend the Fair of the Union Orphan Asylum of the city of Baltimore. It says:

The object of the Fair was to increase the funds of a worthy charity, and visitors might naturally have been expected to contribute their mite toward the relief of the orphans who are supported and cared for at the asylum. But Grant and Colfax give nothing to nobody for nothing; and instead of giving of their abundance in aid of the orphans, the lady managers of the Fair performed the part of benefactors toward the high functionaries of the Government, presenting the President with a splendid chair, and also a gift for Mrs. Grant, while the Vice President received an elegant afghan for the use of his infant son.

Imagine Jackson or Washington visiting a Fair held on such an occasion, and instead of adding to the pittance contributed by the philanthropic, to clothe, feed, and educate the poor children thrown upon the asylum for support, leaving the Fair with the present, paid for out of the scanty funds of the institution.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* gives a political statement which is construed as portending trouble. It says:

"Senator Wilson has gone back to Washington, after two or three days in New England and New York, in a very alarming state of mind as to Gen. Grant's prospects of re-election. They tell us from Washington that he says he cannot take the stump in the New Hampshire election unless the President first 'cleans out' the New York custom house. Even Forney has got frightened, and takes very gloomy views of the political situation. There are no better political barometers than Henry Wilson and John W. Forney. They scent danger from afar, and know well, when to hide from the coming storm."

A WASHINGTON special of Friday says:

The presence here of Ex-Congressman Grinnell and James F. Wilson, of Iowa, for several days past, and the earnest manner with which the claims of the latter are discussed for the Presidency, have occasioned a good deal of comment in political circles here, and Mr. Wilson seems to have much of latent strength. He is favorably spoken of on all sides. Although many, of course, are not favorably to him, they yet speak of him in the strongest terms of favor. From the interest which the subject excites, there is no doubt that his friends are endeavoring to bring him before the people for nomination at Philadelphia, next June, in place of Grant.

IN response to an inquiry as to whether it is unlawful to pass gold coins of the denomination of one-quarter or one-half of a dollar, the United States Treasurer says that the law does not provide for the coinage of coins of those denominations by the United States, nor contain any provision as to the lawfulness or otherwise of passing them.

AN Exchange makes the eloquent remark that "the Radical party has bankrupted the Government." It omitted to add, that GRANT has appointed himself receiver.

THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

A Scathing Rebuke to Radical Misrule—The Ring, Rounders, Repeaters and Thieves Handled without Gloves—Honest Democrats and Republicans Joining Hands—Strong Resolutions—Able Speeches, etc.

The Philadelphia papers of Thursday come to us with lengthy reports of the grand demonstration at Horticultural Hall, on Wednesday evening, the immediate cause of which may be attributed to the glaring outrages that have for some time past been practised upon the people of that city and the State. The meeting was presided over by Henry C. Lea, Esq., with a large list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The following are the resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The events of the past week have shown the determination of the reckless men who govern Philadelphia to perpetuate their rule regardless of all considerations save their own interests; and

WHEREAS, When those who are selected to make and administer the law, seek to set themselves above the law, it is fitting that the people should rebuke their unfaithful servants and teach them that they are not masters; therefore,

Resolved, First. That the circumstances attending the nomination of the Republican candidate in the 4th Senatorial District are viewed with the deepest disgust by all honest and independent citizens, and furnish an additional proof of the incurable corruption which renders useless all attempts to purify politics by the existing machinery of parties.

Second. That the frands perpetrated in the election of January 30, show the necessity of such immediate modification in the registry and election laws as shall render the repetition of such practices impossible by any political party; and that we demand of the Senate an immediate and thorough examination of all frauds alleged before that body.

Third. That the complicity with these frauds charged upon persons holding high position in the city Government renders a prompt and searching investigation necessary, and that we invoke the full penalties of the law upon all who may be found guilty of instigating or conniving at these assaults upon the sanctity of the ballot-box.

Fourth. That no terms of condemnation are too severe to fitly characterize the action of certain members of Council, who have prostituted their position for the purpose of betraying the interests confided to them, and in violation of their official oaths have resorted to every expedient whereby to protect the sureties of the late defaulting City Treasurer at the expense of the community. And further, that our thanks are due to the minority, who have ineffectually struggled against the designs of their colleagues, and to the City Solicitor, who is striving to do his duty in the premises.

Fifth. That we recommend the constituents of the members who participated in the disgraceful proceedings of Thursday last, to keep a record of the vote on that occasion, and to take the earliest opportunitp of punishing their recreant representatives in the only way dreaded by men so shameless—by defeating them at the polls.

Sixth. That we demand the separation of municipal elections from general elections, in order that we may be able to regulate our municipal affairs without unnecessarily interfering with national or State politics.

Seventh. That we further demand at the hands of the Legislature the restoration of the old system of voting by seperate ballots for the several classes of candidates, as experience has shown that the existing "slip ticket" system is a device of the politicians to prevent the independent expression of the will of the voters.

Eighth. That in the formation of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association, with its ward organizations and central committees, we recognize the means by which to break the power of the political rings that misgovern us, and correct the abuses that exist in the city departments, by bringing the power of the people to bear upon their faithless servants. We therefore urge upon all good citizens to strengthen the Association by joining it, and we urge the Association to go forward fearlessly in its mission as a committee of Safety, welcoming the cooperation of all good and earnest men. To this end we recommend the enlargement of its Committee on Abuses to thirty; that we pledge ourselves to sustain it in every way necessary to enable it to overthrow the defiant and destructive rule of corrupt and profligate combinations in our midst, and that its labors must not cease until just laws can be enacted for the people, and their provisions enforced by honest juries and officials.

MR. BREWTSER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Benjamin H. Brewster was the first speaker. He said I have been deputed to-night to second these resolutions. They were sent to me to-day by gentlemen who had this meeting in hand, and who are connected with the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association. I read them with a great deal of interest. I was not a member of that Association, because, in the outset, I wish it to be understood, as far as public affairs are concerned, I am a Republican out-and-out. [Applause.] And I hope that the Republican party, benefitted by the efforts of this Association, will be purged of its impurities and be what it ought to be, a pure and a good party. Those gentlemen who constitute this Association, are a self-denying set of men, for one of the very fundamental principles of their organization, prohibits them for ever from being candidates for accepting any public office. That is a "Ring"—a kind of "Ring." I would like to see enlarged until it shall be the prevailing and preponderating power in this community of "Rings," against which we are all of us contending. They are "Rings" where every member joins under a resolution that he will get the fattest and best office he can lay his hands on, and when he gets it he will plunder the people and abuse his office without the slightest hesitation, appropriating all he gets by impropriety and corruption for the purpose of maintaining the fellowship of the "Ring." These gentlemen who constitute this Association started it upon a different principle. They proclaim to the world that they will not have office, and no man who is a member of it can be a candidate. In that way they give the community evidence conclusive of the sincerity of their purposes, and they prove to every men who thinks but a second, that their object is the public good, and not private gain. I said I was a Republican. I expect to continue to be one. I joined the Republican party when the life of my country was in danger, and I will stand by that party for the sake of its heroic and patriotic history. And it is because I respect and honor that party with its past glorious history in suppressing the rebellion that disgraced this country, and liked to have destroyed the principle of suffrage. I came here to-night to second these resolutions, and I solicit you all, as good fellow citizens, to unite with me in every act to clear the skirt of that party of the corrupt bad men who enter into it here, just as Tweed and that gang of rascals and wretches did in New York—to plunder.

COLONEL MCCLURE'S SPEECH.

Great contests with great crimes are often unequal for a season. Individuals, or even organizations, may be overborne by organized and emboldened wrongdoers; but in all civilized communities, when the people rise in their majesty, banded corruptionists dissolve in confusion and shame. [Applause.] Tammany was the boldest, and, for a time, the most omnipotent of public robbers. It had party, it had offices, it had boundless revenues, it had men eminent in social position and culture, it had courts, it had jurors—all were its undisputed sources of power—but it has fallen, and without worshippers. [Applause.] It defied the press, it mocked the law,, it flung its stolen treasures before the world, and the weak bowed, the venal shared, and the good trembled; but, at last, the people rose in their might—the sovereign power of the land came as the willing, earnest hands-maid of the insulted laws, and New York was redeemed. [Applause.]

There are times when the people must assert their power for the public safety. Such action is in no sense revolutionary. It is with the law, it is of the law, and its success is by the law. It is but the infusion of past life from the fountain of all power into the diseased and paralyzed body politic, and it quicken and strengthens and purifies the community. We have honest Courts. What more can we say? We had notice but yesterday that it is vain to attempt the prosecution of the gravest offenses. The denial is hissed back upon the people from the inquest of the city [sensation] charged with inquiring for the people whether crime is in our midst. Think not that with one failure the conflict will end. [Applause.] New York was thus defied, and the Courts were the allies of packed juries; but soon the jury of the people came, each man with his duty written in the living flame of popular indignation, and Justice again held her scales before accuser and accused. So it will be here. [Applause.] The more the course of justice is obstructed the more speedy and terrible will be the retributive, save when the barriers of crime are broken, and the wider and clearer will be the sweep. Investigation into fraud is the most vexatious of tasks in our city. To procure the examination of records, in the custody of the officers of the Courts, has required repeated orders from judges, and finally notices in open Court of summary punishment; and when the work was reached the sealed records wanted had been opened. Whether it was done in the interest of justice, you can well judge.

With nearly the whole revenues of the city disbursed without just accountability with honest election laws denied us; with our important offices prostituted to mere instruments of oppression; with taxes and debt yearly increasing, and even the very channels of justice palsied by the pollution of desperate power, this great meeting is well explained, and its duties well defined. It is the spontaneous revolt of the taxpayers and honest citizens who tonight erect the severe crucible for the redemption of our crushed municipality. It will be well for those who have drawn the sword of organized wrong, for they will perish by the pitiless sword of the people. [Applause.]

Let us to the battle! Mere resolutions never win one. The heaviest battalions win the conflicts of men, when they are well directed. Banners may float and drills may extort admiration, and general orders and congratulations may please the fancy, but it is in the hand to hand struggle that the weaker give up the field. The people are ripe for this battle, but they cannot enter into its details in mass. They want to be wisely and courageously represented and they will give their needed aid. Men who will be bold, skillful and vigilant must take the helm. They must be sleepless as crime itself; they must be as sagacious as the foe; they must mine and counterplot, until the breach is made in the solid battlements of public wrong, and then [the assault must be swift and relentless, Applause.]

There can be no parley in this war. It is broader and deeper, higher and holier in its issues than individuals or personal ambition. Men may weary or falter, but only to be forgotten, as an aroused community marches on over them to its just destiny. [Applause.]

When the great Reform movement shall have selected its proper tribunal to meet from day to day, to go to the very fountain of official and individual frauds; when bold, skilful, indefatigable men draw the sword in the name of the people, prepared to "fight it out on this line" [applause], keep their own councils, and strike without fear, favor or affection, the testimony is ready for them. [Sensation] I repeat, the testimony is ready for them, and it will show official and individual movements to perpetrate wrongs and defeat jurtice, even in its own sanctuary, that will appall the citizens of Philadelphia. It has not gone to the Grand Jury for the best of reasons, which are well known to this meeting. It will, however, go to a Grand Jury in the fullness of time and it will then and there receive the sober attention the grave proofs will demand. [Applause.]

To this work, to its grand consummation, let each pledge to the other his life, his fortune and his honor, and the blessings of the living, and the grateful approval of those who come after us, will tell that we have not lived in vain. [Applause.]

I would say more but I am not able, and I can only bid you God speed in the noble work. [Prolonged applause.]

The meeting was also addressed by Hon. Richard Vaux, Dr. Wm. Elder and Hon. E. Joy Morris and was by far the largest demonstration of its kind yet held in that city and well calculated to give the people hope, and make the thieves tremble.

A RESOLUTION in the Illinois Legislature approving and commending SHERIDEN'S military occupation of Chicago, which was pressed by Federal officeholders as a direct menace to Governor PALMER, was postponed *sine die*. Some of its chief opponents were Republicans. When congratulated by his friends on the result, Governor PALMER remarked that he desired the administration to understand that Illinois is no carpet-bag State; that Illinois has no carpet-bag Governor; and that Illinois has no carpet-bag Legislature.

CHICAGO is shocked to find that instead of thirteen aldermanic scallawags in the city councils, as at first supposed, there were nineteen regularly banded together and dividing spoils *pro rata*. Every one of this corrupt Ring is said to have been guilty of receiving money for votes, and they could be bought at the rate of $100 each.

HON. CHAS. E. BOYLE of the Fayette county who has been severly indisposed, we are pleased to learn is now out of danger.

VIOLETS IN AUTUMN.

I knew I should find the daisy
With her forehead so brave and white,
For the sun is her lover, to comfort her,
And to keep her in beauty bright;
And she folds the best of his kisses
In the golden well of her cup,
Then fearless sleeps in the frosty fields,
Till the morning wakes her up.

And the purple pink o' the mountain
Droppeth the velvet train
Where the stricken glory of forest trees,
I shed in a scarlet rain.
And nods to the late red clover,
And the storical immortelle;
And the timid buds of the dewberry
Hide down in the sunny dell.

And I gathered the golden aster,
And blossom blades o' grass,
Each bowing low, like a courtier
To let his lady pass;
But the violets!—oh, the violets!
I thought they were all asleep,
Such on her pillow of thistle down
In the pine wood dark and deep.

But they stood in the hapless beauty
Under the sullen skies,
Each lamenting her mother, spring,
With the sorrow of dewy eyes;
Five of them April's darlings,
On a bank of yellowed moss,
That long ago the south wind
Had forgotten to blow across.

And I took these week sweet orphans,
Fair set 'neath emerald eaves,
But all for the love of secret dear
That was hidden amongst their leaves.
Five little heads blue-hooded,
Your message was all for me,
And ye were its fittest carriers,
For all that ye were so wee!

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

BONNETS.

Parisian bonnets, arrived since the holidays, show high soft crowns and small fronts, and are, in fact, distinguishable from round hats only by their faille ribbon strings. Those of black velvet are entirely without color; a faille bow rests on the puffee crown, and ostrich tips ornament the left side. Evening bonnets are of the palest shades of royale; and a pretty fashion is to form them of three puffs going around the frame, as if on a round hat, the center filled in with ostrich tips and loops of faille that droop over the back hair.

The winter has been so open that many ladies are weary of heavy velvet bonnets, and milliners are supplying them with rich faille bonnets trimmed with feather tips and a spray of roses. Sometimes velvet folds and piping-cords are judiciously intermixed. These hats are chosen in colors to match suits that will be worn during the coming intermediate season

Bonnets that foretell something of spring styles are being prepared for Southern customers. They are of Belgian straw, soft and white, and are ornamented with faille, black lace and flowers. One, sent to a married lady, has light, plum-colored faille ribbon over two inches wide folded around the crown and falling in long loops behind. Fine black dotted net with a thread edge is laid like a scarf over this ribbon, while a cluster of satin petal flowers is placed directly on the top in front, and their dark glossy foliage falls over the crown.

BREAKFAST CAPS.

Breakfast caps are worn by all married ladies, and are becoming even to the youngest matron. At some of the best French houses the fine old thread lace called Malines is used for these caps, associated with a small bit of linen cambric and rich faille ribbon of the palest tints. Ladies with small, delicate features wear the coronet cap with full ruche in front, while large featured, bread faces, look best in a flat Fanchon with Marie Stuart point above the forehead. These coiffures are for ornament only, and display rather than conceal handsomely arranged hair. The widow's cap has a large crown that covers the entire chignon. Fine white crape, tarlatan, or crape lisse is the material for widow's caps.

SPRING SILKS.

Among outfits in preparation for early spring, a simple and tasteful house dress will serve as a model for many. It is a rich silk, with hair stripes of black on white. The demi-trained skirt has three short front breadths that are trimmed with a deep straight flounce, on which are narrow bias ruffles of pale blue silk, and of the striped silk, faced with blue. This flounce is headed by a blue puff and a striped puff. A revers of silk laid over in folds covers the entire second side breadth; blue ruffles and two large bows are on the revers! The straight back breadths have a narrower flounce than that in front, similarly trimmed. The skirt has the effect of a court train, consequently there is no over-skirt; it measures five and a half yards at its greatest width.

THE BASQUE

is pointed in front, while behind is a narrow, sharp, birds-tail postilion, laid in pleats like a fan, and simply faced with blue silk; a bow without ends is placed at the taper of the waist behind. The front is buttoned to the throat, and there is a low Marie Antoinette drapery on the bosom, with a standing frill of white lace over black, arranged so that the neck of the dress may be turned in and worn heart-shape in front—long sleeves with ruffles falling on the wrist.

SHELL AND OTHER JEWELRY.

Tortoise-shell sets of jewelry are very fashionable for all except full dress occasions. The finest shell is selected for earrings and brooch, and is carved in cameo heads almost as finely done as the cutting on stone. The ear-rings of hoops swinging within hoops are still much worn. Dark and light shells are found in the same set. At the best houses shell sets range in price from $15 up to $200. Those at high price are finely cut, and include a necklace of large links, with a pendant locket marked with the wearer's monogram. Handsome pendants of shell cost $30. A plain cable-chain necklace is from $15 to $25. Shell bracelets are shown from one to three inches wide; the latter are shaped like a cuff or gauntlet, and are ornamented with a carved head or a monogram. Sleeve-buttons are as low as $2 a pair, but very handsome ones cost from $20 to 30. Plain Maltese crosses of shell cost $8 and upward. Shell fans with unique mountings of imitation jewels on the sides are $30.

Pedigree of Syndicate.

Hon. S. S. Cox has finally got at the pedigree of the word "syndicate." In his speech against the whitewashing of the Ways and Means Committee, in the House the other day, he exhumed the eminently satisfactory account of this remarkable nondescript given by Sir John Mandeville, in his famous Travels in Cathay. "While passing many contrees," writes Sir John, "both by land and sea, I chercied on the Chinese wall a strange animal of the lizard kind. He was known in anciente books as a chameleon. When the sun did shine he took various colors; sometimes it wore a golden hue, and sometimes it had a greenback. I caught him by means of a steel mirror, which so bedazzled his eyne that he was easily caught. I bring him home as a straunge beaste: It is called by the natives a 'scindicate.'" In other words, a syndicate is one of those things of which it is strikingly said that "now you see it, and now you don't."

A Protest Against Cold Baths.

A correspondent writes to the Boston Traveller to complain of the practice prevalent at the Institution for the Blind of giving the children cold baths every morning. He says:

"The appeal to the physicians' for a protest against the enforced cold baths at the Institution for the Blind has brought no public response so far as we have seen. The whole medical faculty being appealed to, no particular individual felt himself called upon to make a public reply, but the private opinion of a number of them has been openly expressed in the offices, streets and cars, during the last two weeks, as many of our citizens can testify. Oh that some electric wire or sympathetic nerve might convey to the spinal marrow of every slumbering physician, at half-past five to-morrow, the icy chill, the terrible shock experienced by these four-score students as they are forced to make that dreadful plunge.

"But the good doctor thinks these baths are necessary; that the systems of these students need a daily shock. Being deprived of sight, having scarcely any means or opportunities for vigorous exercise, they become physically weak, dull, and inefficient, and need some powerful agent to arouse them from their lethargy. It seems to others that they are in the worst possible condition to endure the shock of the cold bath, which requires a vigorous and quick reaction to make it beneficial. How is it with the students themselves? There may be some who feel it to be a good thing, but they are unknown to the writer. The majority of them believe them to be not only severe but injurious, and the dread of them haunts their waking hours, and their nightly dreams. Yet many of them have endured the baths, as a necessary evil, with wonderful patience, for years in order to reap the advantages of education provided for them nowhere else, and they would stay though they were ordered into a scalding bath, so great is their desire to learn.

"Others grow desperate, and boy-like, threaten untold things. But hedged about on every side, what can they do? 'Run away!' Blind, friendless and alone, some of them with no home besides, where could they go? 'Set fire to the building!' They have tried that several times, but fortunately the flames were discovered before serious damage was done. 'Commit suicide!' That is a threat that few have the hardihood to carry out till monomania takes the place of reason. One little fellow was found some years ago hanging dead in his closet, and it was reported that it was probably done accidentally in sport (ingubrious sport), but it was known to his fellow-students that he had often threatened this thing, as the only means of getting away from the institution and the cold baths, which he could not endure.

"Can there not be given to this institution the means of furnishing and maintaining a gymnasium, in which these students, in whose musical and scholastic exercise you were recently so much interested, may be instructed and encouraged to practise such gymnastic exercises as are within their power. This would give them the means of 'starting their circulation' in a more agreeable and beneficial manner, than plunging them all, young and old, healthy and diseased, in the same vat of cold water every morning."

A Gambler's Trick.

A gambler in his confession, says: "I once knew a Southern gentleman who, although not ostensibly a professional gambler, readily made short cards a business. He was a man of education, and a fine conversationalist, and a very elegant gentleman. He was fond of a little game of draw, just to kill time, you know; but the result was that he always got the best of it, and mingling with moneyed men, his winnings were large. I got into a series of games with him, and as well as I understand cards myself, I invariably got the worst of it. I knew there was something, and I resolved to discover it, if possible. I carefully examined the back of the cards, and, understanding how this sort of work is done, I very soon satisfied myself that the backs were all right. I watched his deal. He threw them around with great rapidity. His shuffling was square.

One day I procured a powerful magnifying glass, and went carefully over a pack of cards that he had won with the night before. A long and careful search revealed in the aces and face cards a series of trifling concavities. The punches were so light as to be invisible to the naked eye, but in passing my fingers over them I could feel them. A gambler's fingers, are, or ought to be, soft as velvet. Subsequent investigation revealed his work. He had on the inside of his finger ring a minute punch.

In the beginning of a game he would manage to turn the face of the aces and face cards one at a time, so as to bring them against his punch, and then one indention, or two, or three, in a certain locality would designate the cards. So nice was his sense of touch that, when dealing, he would naturally pass the face of each card over his left middle fingers; and, no matter how rapidly he dealt them, he would know the position of all the face cards in the pack. Of course this gave him a heavy per centage, and the result was that he invariably won.

Homœopathy in Horse Treatment

A New York paper says: The practice of Homœopathy in veterinary practice among our best and most valuable horses is a fixed fact, and in its most practical results far surpasses all the other schools of medicine, allopathy included. The American Merchants' Union Express Company have not lost a single horse by this troublesome and expensive disease, known at a fearful cost in many stables, not the least of which is the value of the animal itself, but the loss of time, care, medical aid, and the spread of disease to others. Hewitt, that prince of horsemen, and probably the best reinsman in America, (as he has handled all the public reception teams, from 36 horses down, for many a year), uses homœopathy exclusively in all the the stables of that company. The medicine gives instantaneous relief, and leaves the animal without that prostration incident to the dosing and purging of allopathy. We will have more to say upon this all-important subject.

Dry Goods Advancing in Price.

Domestic dry goods are on the advance. Ditto foreign dry goods. In the latter, we are told, the demand for the more elegant makes of foreign mills never was greater than it seems to be this year, thus far. In the former the record is, in bleached and brown goods, an upward tendency on almost every staple, also scarcely on most of standards. There has been much activity, this week, in cloths, cassimers, satinets, &c., and large sales are made by agents to city and out-town buyers. At present there is a full stock, as a general thing, of woolen goods. The Raritan blacks and the same make in gold mixed are worth in jobbers' hands from $1 10 to $1 20. In all departments of the trade more than common activity is reported, and on cotton goods—in both domestic and foreign—fair prices are obtained and large amounts sold.—N. Y. Express.

IN BOHEMIA.

BY HELEN BARRON BOSTWICK.

As one who in some palace of Fair Dreams
Sees unarmored weird marvels round him rise,
Gold pillars from gold floors and crystal walls,
Their lucent white shot through with bloom of gems,
Beryl, and vivid amethyst and pearls,
Yet feels the while, some under-gliding sense
Stir all the moods of sleep: "I am at home;
This is my chamber, this my own safe bed."
And finds that thought yet sweeter than his dream.

So I, dear heart, this droway noon of June,
Sitting with you in this still shadowed place
Beside our lilied lake, (the half read book
Blown shut upon your knee), do lose myself
In grand imaginings of days to come—
Most gracious days when earth shall stand clean-robed
And redolent of fresh, new atmospheres,
In the glad dawning of her Golden Age;
Yet all the while I feel my gorgeous dream
Pricked through and through with sense of blessedness,
That here I sit in this dim, sheltered place,
Close by your side, and hold your faithful hand.

Good on Butler.

A rather amusing story is in circulation at the expense of Beast Butler. At the President's levee the other night, which was densely crowded, an old lady from the interior somewhere, in a fainting condition, requested her husband to get her an ice.

"Can't be did," responded "hub" in irritation; "there ain't no refreshments here."

"Don't believe it. Didn't we get plenty at Belknap's the other night?" the good woman said angrily; "now go and get me an ice and some lemonade."

"I tell you now don't be a fool; there ain't no refreshments, everybody says so," grunted the lord and master.

"You are quite mistaken, sir," said the Hon S. S. Cox, who happened to be near and who never loses an opportunity to put in a joke. "The President always provides substantially. There is his butler, whose business it is to show ladies to the supper-room," and the Hon. little jester pointed to General Butler. "You'll find him a little stuck up and cross, but you mustn't mind that; tell him to get you terrapins."

This was said so gravely that the two struggled through the crowd to where General Butler stood talking to some ladies.

"I say, mister, I am told you are the butler," said the man.

"I am General Butler," replied Old Strabism pleasantly, thinking the two some country people filled with admiration of his greatness.

"I don't care whether you are a general butler or not, but my wife wants some terrapins and lemonade."

"Sir?" snorted old B. in amazement and disgust.

"Oh! don't take on airs, old cock. Come now, hurry up them terrapins."

"You must be drunk, sir! you must be drunk!"

"No he ain't," screamed the wife. "He's a Knight Templar, he ain't drunk, but I guess you air."

Roars of laughter greeted this, in which S. S. Cox was forced to join. General Butler reddened in the face and began putting his cheeks out in the most violent manner.

"I don't understand this extraordinary conduct. What do you want, sir—what do want?"

"Terripins, I tell you."

"What do you take me for, you cussed fool?" roared Benjamin.

"You call me a cussed fool and I'll hit you on the snout," screamed the man.

At this juncture an officer of the police seized the belligerent husband and led him away amid much laughter. Butler, turning suddenly saw the mischief maker.

"I say, Cox, did you do that?"

"Well, yes, I'm afraid I did."

"Well I owe the terrapins, and I'll pay you, mind that—I'll pay you."

And the two walked lovingly away.

An Extensive Purchase of Real Estate.

One of the most remarkable real estate operations of the present age has just been consummated in New York. Anthony Drexel, the well known Philadelphia banker, and George Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, have brought up all the property known as 25 and 27 Wall street, and 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Broad street. The amount paid for the whole was $1,000,000. No. 27 Wall street sold for $250,000, and originally cost $45,000. This is a fine white marble building, 25 feet front, and of considerable depth. Nos. 25 Wall street and 1 Broad street is an old brick building, 14 feet on Broad and 40 feet on Wall street. This building was owned by two old maids, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were induced to part with it. The Philadelphia capitalists finally induced them to release their ownership by the magnificent offer of $250,000. This price is at the rate of $1,100,000 for a full lot—about the highest quotation ever made for real estate on Manhattan Island. Nos. 3 and 5 Broad street are old dilapidated buildings, and brought $170,000. These lots form an L, coming out on Wall street at Delatour's soda water store. Nos. 7 and 9 Broad street are old brick buildings, and the price paid for them forms the balance of the $1,000,000. There is a rumor afloat that other buildings on Broad street have also been purchased. All the tenants now in the purchased buildings have been notified to quit on May 1st, when the demolition will commence. The object of the purchase is stated to be the erection of one of the largest and most magnificent banking houses in the world. It is reported that the price paid in some instances was $500 in gold per square foot. The new building to be erected will be a magnificent structure, and will greatly improve the appearance of Wall and Broad streets. It is probable that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. will occupy a prominent office in the new building.

A Novelty in Arctic Exploration.

Mr. Octave Pavy, the wealthy and adventurous young Frenchman, who is going to the North Pole, proposes to do the journey on a rubber raft. The raft is composed of four keel-shaped cylinders, fastened together on the decks by wooden slats, to which the necessary masts and rigging attached. It is so small that it occupies very little room—in fact, M. Pavy carries his pack in a barrel, but it will carry about ten thousand pounds of freight besides the crew. M. Pavy is in St. Louis, en route for the Pacific coast; but finding the Union Pacific road blocked with snow, will return to New Orleans, and go to San Francisco by some other route. He will leave San Francisco in the spring, and will steer for Petrozavodsk, where he will take on board provisions, furs, dogs and reindeers. Sailing through Behring's Straits, M. Pavy will bear for the land discovered by Captain Long, about five hundred miles broad, which he will cross in sledges drawn by reindeer and dogs, taking his boat with him. This land lies between 71 and 80 degrees of latitude, and will be reached, it is expected, some time in August. After crossing it he expects to find the open Polar Sea described by navigators, on which he will embark and sail around to Greenland and Spitzbergen—if he can.

Nast and His Admirers—A Complimentary Dinner.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1872.—Mr. Thomas J. Nast, the author of the artistic exaggerations which have appeared from time to time in Harper's Weekly, known as caricatures, has been in town for several days, the guest of General Chipman, the delegate of the Territory of Columbia in Congress. Nast has been looking the capital over for new subjects, having run Tweed, Connolly & Co. into the ground. But upon changing his base, he finds the subjects which most invite the exercise of his genius here to be against the Administration. His purpose was to expose some of the Rings in this capital, and not being much of a politician, he cared little where he hit. Accordingly he roughed out several sketches. The first was the "Seneca Sand Stone Ring." Some of the gentlemen who had the young Hogarth in charge held stock in that concern, and told him to desist, that he must not disturb their charmed circle. He next cartooned the Pension Bureau swindlers, but Delano cautioned him against it.

"The Syndicate" was the next subject that fired the brain of the great Nast, but the genial Huntington, in behalf of the Cookes (Jay and Henry D.), told the caricaturist that that was exclusively a Radical Ring. Disheartened in his attempts thus far to find a genuine subject for his pencil, which did not hit the administration, he set to work secretly and roughed out a guillotine, and represented seven victims as about to be sacrificed, with the executioner standing by one of the beams, holding the cord which guided the axe. The sketch of the executioner was a perfect likeness. Leaving this rough drawing upon his table, the artist sallied out for a new subject. While absent from his studio, some uncivil caller wrote under the drawing as follows: "Grant's Civil Service Reform. The Guillotine in the White House. George William Curtis the executioner."

When Nast returned and looked at the christening of his bantling he concluded that he would not use it—certainly not in Harper's Weekly. He concluded to make no further research for subjects of this capital. He gazed anxiously upon the smitten streets and iron bound avenues, and was about to draw his pencil in their behalf, when his host told him he had better not.

To appease the ambition of the young son of Norway, a few gentlemen, complimenting his wonderful genius in the art of distortion, and in order to be forever guaranteed an exemption from the cruelty of Nast's pencil, tendered him a dinner at Wormley's this evening, which was accepted. The names of the gentlemen thus rescued from everlasting caricatures are as follows: The Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States; the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, United States Senator; the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, United States Senator; the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General; the Hon. W. H. Lamport, member of Congress from New York; the Hon. Marshall Jewell, Governor of Connecticut; Gen. N. P. Chipman, Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Columbia; Gen. Horace Porter, illegal private Military Secretary of President Grant; Gen. Babcock, illegal Commissioner of Public Buildings; Mr. Robert Lincoln of Chicago, son of the late president Lincoln; E. L. Stanton, Secretary of the Territory of Columbia; and W. S. Huntington, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank of Washington. Mr. Nast occupied a seat at the head of the table, between Mr. Colfax and Fish.

President Grant was invited but did not attend, recollecting, probably, a caricature of Nast's published during Andy Johnson's administration, representing "Mr. Grant engaged in the whitewashing business." It was Mr. Sumner's favorite picture, but Grant never liked it or its author.

The Diamond Cutters of Amsterdam.

Nearly all the owners of the Amsterdam diamond mills are wealthy; but the operatives, though they have what is regarded as very good wages in Holland, are quite poor. Like the watchmakers of Geneva, they usually inherit their trade, their fathers and grandfathers having been employed in the same business. They are regular as clocks, laboring so many hours every day, and giving the strictest and most absorbing attention to their exacting toil, which is a constant strain upon their brain and nerves, no less than upon their senses and their muscles. They need to keep their heads clear and their blood cool to perform all the delicate manipulations necessary. The least dullness of sight or touch, or the slightest variation in handling, might do more damage than a whole lifetime of wages would make good. They very rarely spoil their work by any fault of their own; for they are so disciplined and trained to their calling that their hands obey their mind almost with the perfection of machinery.

Diamond cutting seems to me a most dismal trade. The hundreds of men I have seen engaged in the mills appeared wan and worn and melancholy, as well they might, with their perpetual and monotonous round of cheerless and consuming toil. To them each day is like every other day. The seasons and the years come and go, and go and come, without chance or change. Their world is but a revolving disk; the straining of the eye, the tension of the nerves, a painful pressure of the hand against the little gem which mocks them with its brightness; and defies them with its impossibility of possession. So, in one unbroken repetition of wistful work, their life creeps darkly on, and only when the end comes does their rest seem to begin.—Harper's Magazine.

The Plucky Widow.

No one will deny that the plucky little widow, Mrs. Putnam, got anything more than her due when she was recently awarded $4,000 damages against Mr. Davis, for breach of promise, out in Tennessee. The trial disclosed the facts that in 1869 Mrs. Putnam met Davis in Washington, and a very agreeable acquaintance was established without delay. Soon the two were betrothed and finally the wedding day was set. The ceremony was to take place at Cincinnati, where Mrs. Putnam was to meet her affianced. Meet him she did, but he now seemed inclined to temporize and finally slipped away toward Covington. His departure being soon discovered, the indignant widow, disdaining to wring her hands and bemoan her fate like an unsophisticated maiden, went directly to a livery stable and negotiated for the fleetest nag therein. Being duly accoutered, she was on the track of the fugitive and rapidly lessening the distance between them. As the evening shades decended, and just about the hour when, according to the programme agreed upon between them, they should have been standing before a minister and answering some important queries, she overtook her recreant swain, who was chuckling over his easy escape, and "brought him up" with grace and dispatch. Obliged then to tell the truth, he informed her of the existence of one Mrs. Davis already in Tennessee; and on being taunted with his infidelity he lightly said, "Well I've only been reading a novel to you." To which Mrs P. promptly replied. "Yes and I'll publish it for you." Which she did, and at an expense, as aforesaid, of $4,000.

TO CAROLINE.

ON HER RECOVERY FROM SICKNESS.

An Unpublished Poem by Mrs. Hemans.

I.

When, watching by the sleepless bed,
Where sickness laid her fainting head,
Affection breathed the silent prayer
That heaven—relenting heaven—would spare,
That prayer devotion bore on high,
Unlocked the portals of the sky,
And, kneeling at the Eternal shrine,
Implored relief for Caroline,

II.

Angel of Mercy! hear the sigh,
Look down upon the suppliant eye!
O come with healing on thy wing,
The balm of renovation bring;
To her, our joy, our hope, descend—
The wife, the daughter, and the friend!
And Mercy heard!—the prayer prevailed,
Sickness, thy dart no more assailed,
Yes, Mercy heard with smile benign,
And joy revived for Caroline.

III.

Ye who in anguish, day by day,
Have seen the torch of life decay,
(Like some exotic fair and frail,
That dies before the stormy gale,
Have marked the sad, expressive smile
That fain our sufferings would beguile,
The languor of the drooping frame
That steals upon the vital flame—
Ye who have proved for one so dear
Each thrilling pulse of hope and fear,
Ye best can judge what those must feel
Who love with all affection's zeal,
When health her quivering lamp resumes
And seems to promise brighter blooms,
Tints the pale cheek with living hue,
Fires the dim eye with radiance new!
Soon may we see her light divine,
Beam from thine eyes, our Caroline,

IV.

The cloud that shaded with alloy
The heaven of calm, domestic joy,
That cloud is gone; that heaven is bright
Again with pure and tempered light!
Long may it smile with ray serene
O'er sweet Erivott's woodlands green:
O'er the dear parent's locks of snow,
Long may its balmy sunshine glow,
Mild as the southern breezes play
And genial as the skies of May,
And she, its gentle day-star shine,
She whom we love—our Caroline!

FELICIA BROWNE, (Mrs. Hemans.)

20th September, 1810.

The American Claims.

The *World* makes the following estimate of the modest bill handed in to the Geneva Conference in behalf of the United States:

I. For the destruction of vessels and property belonging to the Government of the United States..... $2,000

II. For the destruction of merchant vessels, cargoes and property sailing under the flag of the United States..... $17,900,633

III. For other damages or injuries to persons, growing out of the destruction of each class o these vessels.

[In respect to this item the "case" says it is impossible at present for the United States to present a detailed statement, but the amount of the claim cannot be less than hundreds of thousands, and possibly, millions of dollars, on account of hardy, helpless seamen and their families.]

IV. For national expenditures in pursuit of the cruisers..... 7,080,478

V. For loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

[In respect to this item the United States ask the arbitrators to estimate the amount which ought to be paid to them, after we submit statistics in respect to our tounage before and after the rebellion.]

VI. For enhanced payments of insurance by citizens of the United States, so far as now known..... 1,120,795

VII. For prolongation of a civil war, the addition of a large sum to the cost thereof and of the suppression of the rebellion.

[As to this item the United States claim that after the battle of Gettysburg offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea, through the Anglo-Confederate cruisers, with the hope of involving this country in a war with Great Britain, and that the latter ought in equity to reimburse the United States for the expenses thereby entailed upon them.]

VIII. Interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, which is twelve months after the date of the award, at the usual rate of interest in the city of New York, where most of the claims of individuals are held, which is seven per cent. per annum. The United States claims that interest should be computed from an average day, say July 1, 1863.

According to the foregoing statement, so far as it goes, the figures reach the sum of $26,136,836. It will be observed, however, in reading the exhibit, that the amounts for damages or injuries to persons growing out of the destruction of vessels by the confederate cruisers, the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine the British flag, the prolongation of the war, due to the continued offensive operations of the Confederate privateers after the battle of Gettysburg, and interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable, according to the terms of the Washington Treaty, are not enumeratad in this schedule. The amount of these claims will vastly increase the American demand.

The Lion-Tamer's Death.

McCarty, the lion-tamer, met his death in a strange manner, at Bolton, England, as was narrated in these columns not many days since. But some particulars have been given that make a key to to the whole tragedy. When he entered the cages for the last time he was deeply under the influence of liquor; and it was the smell of his potions driving (as the stuff always does) the animals wild with rage, and unsteadiness in the look with which he had been wont to rule them, that occasioned his speedy destruction. A drunkard is not and cannot be a brave man.—Washington Chronicle.

Tablet to Rev. Alfred Cookman.

The members of the Central M. E. Church, of Newark, N. J., of which Rev. Alfred Cookman was pastor at the time of his death, have decided to erect a handsome tablet to his memory. It is to be made of cream-colored Caen stone, of the Gothic style; it will be about six feet high and three and a half feet in width. It is to be placed upon the wall of the church, at the left hand side of the pulpit. It will be surmounted by a plain cross, while beneath will be the Alpha and Omega monogram. The inscription has not yet been decided upon, but will be put upon the tablet in letters of gold. The cost will be about four hundred dollars.

MRS. LAURA FAIR has received her doctor's bill, of which the following is a copy: "Laura D. Fair to J. B. Trask, Dr. For visits and unusual detention and medical advice for ninety days, comencing December 20, 1870, and ending March 28, 1871, at $15 per day, $1,350. For constant and unusual attention both day and night during the trial, wherein she was charged with murder, commencing March 17, 1871, and ending Apriol 26, 1871, 29 days and nights, at $50 a day, $1,450. For visits and unusual detention for each and every day from April 26, 1861, to May 14, 1871, 16 days, at $15 per day, $240. Total, $3,-040."

VARIETIES.

VIRGINIA and Maryland are again making broils ever the Chesapeake Bay oyster beds.

THE people in Chicago who get soup from the public dispensaries complain that it not fit to eat.

ST. LOUIS is in trepidation for fear the Mississippi, by a change of her channel, will leave that ambitious city inland.

"WHERE have you been since the cow kicked?" is a delicate way the Chicagoans have of referring to the late calamity.

A KENTUCKY couple were married on the platform of a railway depot. The bride wore no train.

WHEN Prince Fred Grant got among the beggars in Madrid he is said to have "felt more at home" than at any time during his European tour.

MR. JOSEPH GILLOTT, the steel-pen manufacturer, whose death was recently announced, was the owner of one of the finest private art galleries in England. It was valued at from £80,000 to £100,000.

THE flesh of the panther is considered tolerable food for human beings in regions where they are killed. A traveler who recently dined off panther steak speaks of the meat as less tender than woodcock and not so tough as that of the owl.

THE Chicago Post claims to have on its editorial staff a lady of extraordinary abilities. The editor says he "never knew any one who could write with equal ease upon so singular a range of topics with information so exact in detail." Whereupon an envious cotemporary asks the Post why it never publishes any of her articles.

A LADY correspondent says the first time she was kissed she felt like a tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs and cranberries. She felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids in chariots drawn by angels, shaded by honeysuckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows.

THE new imperial banner of Germany represente the imperial eagle of Germany in its most ancient form, with one head instead of the two subsequently given it, said to be in token of the claim to universal dominion. The eagle is blazoned on a golden escutcheon, and is quite black, being divested of the red talons bestowed on him in the last centuries of the old emplre.

A CLERGYMAN on exchange found a note in the Bible to the effect that Brother A. requested the prayers of the church, that the loss of his wife might be blessed to him, &c. The preacher prayed most fervently. To his amazement and mortification he found that the note had lain in the pulpit a year, while the bereaved gentleman was on this Sabbath sitting with a new wife in the congregation.

THE Marshalltown (Iowa) Times says: Messrs. Boardman and Woodbury will visit New York soon in the interest of Rev. Joel Edwards, looking after the $82,-000,000 estate, which is located mostly in New York city, and was originally leased for ninety-nine years which has just expired, by Robert Edwards, the great-grandfather of our friend Joel. The vast estate, equal to a principality, falls to Joel and thirty-four other heirs. It is the opinion of those acquainted with the facts in the case that it is only a question of time as to its realization by the heirs. If a compromise is effected Joel will soon have his $3,000,000.

THE question of etiquette which has arisen in Salt Lake City is an amusing one. Brigham Young sent an invitation to the members of the Japanese Embassy to call on him, but this invitation was declined, because "Japanese etiquette required Mr. Young to call on them first." This places the Mormon prophet in a painful dilemma, inasmuch as he is a prisoner under charge of murder, and guarded in his own house by the United States Marshal. He does not call at present, on even his nearest friends. The Japanese dignitaries ought to waive ceremony, under such circumstances, and they should not only make the first call, but they should excuse their host for not returning it.

THE "Illustrated London News," of January 6, contains a full-page engraving of "La Regina—A Venetian Dancing-Girl," after a painting in Dudley Gallery by Elihu Vedder. Of the picture the News says: "We are glad to know that the American painters as well as sculptors are manifesting the go-ahead energy of their race, any many of them are distinguished by rare and original qualities. Hitherto only Mr. Church, Mr. Bierstadt, Mr. Vedder and a few others have been known to the London public; but we hear that is is in contemplation to arrange, during next season, a more extensive representation of American art in the metropolis of the Britishers."

GREAT suffering prevails among the families of the Communists of Paris who were shot during the war of the Commune or who have been imprisoned. Hundreds of these unfortunates—women and children—are said to be constantly on the verge of absolute starvation, and although much is done for them by charitable foreigners, their sufferings can scarcely be abated unless the Government should step in to their assistance. But unfortunately there is no disposition manifested to succor these innocent victims of their husband's and fathers' political acts.

WHILE the Grand Duke Alexis was in Milwaukee he was taken to look at the shipping, and, being a practical navigator, he, of course, took an active interest in all he saw. Among the vessels was one of peculiarly attractive proportions that seemed to be just what he had been looking for as suitable and appropriate for the inland seas of Russia. On inquiry, he was informed who the builders were, when he dispatched an order for a model of a vessels that would be equal to the one under inspection. The firm immediately set to work and have finished the model, which is an elegant piece of workmanship, made of pine and black walnut, five feet long and furnished completely. Accompanying the model is a letter of specifications and full directions for construction.

THE following illustration is given of etiquette in the time of Louis XV.: In the queen's apartment there were two chambers. One day the queen saw a speck of dust on her bed and showed it to Madame Luynes, her maid of honor. The latter sent for the *valet de chambre*, bed-maker to the queen, that he might show it to the *valet de chambre*, bed-maker to the king. The latter arrived at the end of an hour, but said that the dust was none of his business because the bed-makers of the king made up the common bed of the queen, but were forbidden to touch the state bed. Consequently the dust must be removed by the officers of the household. The queen gave orders that they should be sent for, and every day for two months she asked if the dust had been brushed off, but they had not yet found out whose duty it was to remove the speck. Finally the queen took up a feather duster and brushed it off. Great was the scandal thereof, but no one dreamed of blaming the absence of the officers; they only found that the queen had been wanting in etiquette.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

THE Democracy of Jefferson county are for SCOTT for President and Cass for Governor and have so instructed their delegates.

IF the successor of Senator EVANS should be obliged to contest his seat, will the Republicans insist upon taking advantage of the ten day act of Assembly?

WE are pleased to learn from the "organ" that it is independent of party patronage, can manage to live without it and if taken away "would in no wise shake its foundation," all of which will be good tidings to several people we wot of.

THE attempt of GRANT'S thieving officeholders to get up an excitement over the Alabama claims, and thereby attract the attention of the public from his corrupt administration and their robberies at the New York Custom House and elsewhere, has not, so far, proved a success.

THE Missouri and other liberal Republicans, who were to meet in Cincinnati in May, to devise ways and means to split up the Republican party, and disorganize the Democratic, have decided to postpone that important matter until after the Republican Convention, which means that if GRANT is defeated, then there will exist no necessity for the Convention. It also means another thing, the managers of it are afraid, and we predict if GRANT is nominated they will seek their holes in the party as rapidly as possible. The "possum" policy won't do.

THE conviction of ex-Congressman STOKES for Pension frauds, was hardly to be expected in view of Judge CARTER'S charge to th jury upon the first trial of the case. The announcement is made, however that he was found guilty on Tuesday last. This will inspire a little public hope tha the Department thieves will be brought to justice. It is to be hoped that President GRANT will not interfere in this case, as he did in the case of the bigamist—BOWEN—and thus prevent the law from taking its due course, and to the full satisfaction of continually outraged justice.

IT might be difficult to prove from the "Army Register" just *how many ounces* of "hard tack" each one ate, but if THE POST people want to know we can assure them (and we say it not in a boastful spirit) that *three* of the four *Gazette proprietors* shouldered their muskets and marched out to meet the rebels during the late war.—*Gazette.*

We rather think that all this shouldering consisted of their shouldering shovels and marching to "Squirrel Hill" "to meet the rebels" who at that time were retreating southward through Snicker's Gap in Virginia. But the fact that they carried shovels, and the enemy was three hundred miles away on the retreat, does not detract from their patriotic devotion to their country. Had the enemy been in sight, they would no doubt have been as likely to have shouldered twelve pound field pieces as anything else. The "hard-tack" consumed by them on the occasion consisted principally of soda crackers and ham sandwiches, intermingled with grilled chicken buttered slap-jacks and country milk.

THE YOKE THROWN OFF.

Resignation of Col. Forney—Journalistic Independence Better Than a Fat Office—Look Out for Another "Halt!"

[Special dispatch to the Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1872.—The resignation of Collector Forney excites great comment here. The first difference between Forney and the President arose from representations to the former that he was expected in his paper to oppose McClure strongly and support Gray in the late contest in Philadelphia. This Forney absolutely refused to do in the style it was demanded that he should. Those who were in consultation with Col. Forney while here, give out that his resignation indicates open hostility to General Grant on the part of one class of Pennsylvania politicians.

Before leaving to-night, Colonel Forney gave his friends the following among other reasons for resigning: "He feels that it is time to cry 'Halt!' once more to the desperate men who are trying to use the name of General Grant to keep them in or to help them to offices. He believes in the conciliation of the old, dissatisfied anti-slavery leaders of the country. He pleads for good relations between Grant and Sumner, between Grant and Greeley, Grant and Fenton, and insists that what Mr. Lincoln did with men dissatisfied with his administration, General Grant ought to do with men dissatisfied with his."

We give the above, with its significant head lines, from the *Commercial*, which doubtless feels it has another ally in "journalistic independence" in the ranks of liberal Republicans. Mr. FORNEY has not burnt his ships, but he is capable of raising the biggest row in the Republican party of any man in or out of it. When he took his revenge against an individual, out of the Democratic organization, he made a blunder, because he had no cause of quarrel with the party, but he made it felt. He now seems to be friendly with the incumbent of the Presidential chair, but dissatisfied with the party generally and the men who control it. Where he will land it is difficult to say, but he has unlimbered for a fight, the result of which will be watched with interest.

HOW MANY MORE?

The evidence in the STOKES case in Washington, suggests the enquiry, "How many more of the same kind of thieves are operating in the same way, and to what extent are they robbing the Government?" That the work is being carried on systematically, admits of no question. One of the letters written by STOKES to some of his friends and clients in Tennessee, shows how systematic the Treasury thieves are in their operations, stealing not only from the Government, but in turn stealing from the men who employ them for the purposes of theft.

By one of the letters from STOKES, and his confederate POWELL, which was offered in evidence, it appears that they were employed by a military company in Tennessee to collect bounties for them. Messrs. STOKES and POWELL, it would seem did not pay these men as much as they thought they were entitled to, in consequence of which a great deal of dissatisfaction arose. They then wrote to their friends in Tennessee to state "first, that if the money that was kept out of each claim had not been used as it was to pay parties in Washington to put the thing through the Departments, the whole claim would have been blocked and stopped; in other words, the men on the roll could not have got a cent without the payment of the money that has been paid out. Second, we further state that unless members, of the company use their best endeavors to keep the whole thing moving along smoothly at home, that not a dollar of what can still be got for them will be paid by the Departments."

The necessity of keeping things moving along smoothly at home, of course, would occur to all the parties concerned, but for fear that they would not be fully impressed therewith, Mr. STOKES went still further and warned them "that owing to members of the company not serving for the time that they were paid for and made application for, that they have made themselves liable to the government for prosecution in case the Departments are informed that the men did not serve the whole time they were paid for." Again: "If the men at home will assist us (STOKES and POWELL) in keeping the Departments from knowing that the men are not entitled to what they are getting, we will get for them whatever amount there is to be collected yet, and we think that it will amount to at least as much as they have been paid by their agents." And then as if this was not sufficiently explicit, STOKES winds up by informing the whole host of perjurers that they and not he are the guilty parties, and liable to punishment, telling them that "the whole liability rests upon the parties that made affidavits; in other words, first, upon the officers who swore to the rolls, and next upon the men for swearing that they had done service which was never performed."

The question might well arise as to whether STOKES and POWELL were alone guilty of this wholesale system of robbery. We refer the reader to the following letter:

NO. 813 SIXTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870.

To Captain David Beatty, &c.

GENTLEMEN: Our friend Mike will hand you this. He leaves here to-morrow with the rolls to have sworn to by the Captain and two Lieutenants. This is required to be done by the Secretary of War. Then he will approve and send them to the Second Auditor, and all will be right. Stromyer must return at once with the rolls. There is no need of either of you coming on here. We can make all things right, so you need have no fears; all will be O. K. Old Flint is on hand. As ever, your friend.

W. B. STOKES.

Here is the entire *modus operandi* for the procurement of false and fraudulent bounties and pensions. The road to accomplish these frauds was a very plain one it would seem. The officers would swear to false muster rolls—the Secretary of War would pass them without further trouble, and the Second Auditor would audit them and order payment. It strikes us that this is a very loose way of doing things. A little bit of circumspection ought to have prevented all this. It was some one's duty to scrutinize this matter, a duty that was left unfulfilled, either because there are incompetent or corrupt officials in office. There must be a general overhauling of the Departments, as in no other way can this systematic corruption be removed. It is idle to talk about accomplishing this without a change of administration. This necessity is becoming supreme.

PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP.

A desperate struggle has already commenced over the vacant collectorship in Philadelphia, led on by Senators CAMERON and SCOTT. The parties named are B. ELLIOT, J. PRICE WETHERILL, D. P. SOUTHWORTH, Dr. MARKS, E. HARPER JEFFERIES, and MORTON MCMICHAEL. Are there no Republicans west of the Allegheny Mountains, entitled to be considered in connection with this office? There is the Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, late of the *Gazette*, at present Revenue Assessor; he has a State reputation and is generally considered one of the most adroit managers in the party. He was not very warm in his support of GRANT in the last State Convention, of his party, but was successfully smoked out by Mr. P. C. SHANNON of this city, who introduced outside the report of the Committee, into the body of the Convention, a resolution, declaring for Gen. GRANT'S renomination. This was a stunner to ERRETT, and the other managers, who were lying low on that question but who did not dare to oppose the resolution after it was introduced. If President GRANT, has any gratitude in his composition he should tender this Collectorship to Mr. SHANNON, or some other equally important position. It is rather against Mr. SHANNON that he is no relation, but as there are not enough of them to go around and fill all the offices, an exception should be made in his favor. This appointment might also conciliate the Western portion of this State, which has been falling away of late in the cause of Republicanism for some unexplained cause. If President GRANT wants to do the fair thing by the banner county, let him appoint his Philadelphia Collector from here. Have we not a MURDOCH from Washington, and SWOOPE from Clearfield?

THE McCLURE CONTEST.

There does not seem to be much disposition on the part of the Radical majority in the Senate to have the truth come out with regard to the late election in the Fourth Senatorial District. We are not at all surprised at this since the Radical leaders in this State know so well that an investigation of those frauds would destroy the last hope of Radical success.

We are prepared to learn that the Senate will close the door of investigation in this matter. We are prepared for more than that. We shall expect them to continue the Philadelphia registry law in force, with all of the frauds and outrages that it originally contemplated and which have been carried out from year to year. The managers of the party in this State have no idea that they can carry an election by fair and open means. Consequently, the Radicals in the Senate will choke off the investigation with reference to the Fourth District, since they know that if that investigation is once entered upon will compel the repeal of the registry law in force in Philadelphia, and that would be equivalent to a defeat of the Radical party in the State. But while they are starving this off, they seem to forget that the people outside of Philadelphia have resolved to right their wrongs by a different process.

VERY SENSIBLE.

It is not often that we find anything particularly sensible in a Radical newspaper, but when we do, we gladly record it. Below we give an extract from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* with reference to the acquisition of Canada, and what the people of the Dominion would think. In a general sense it applies with equal force to the South, and we commend its good sound sense to Radical journalists:

It is amusing to observe with what an air of complacent satisfaction a number of newspapers, within a day or two past, have explained that in the event of the refusal of England to abide by the provisions of the Washington treaty, we can seize Canada in payment of our claims against the mother country. There seems to be an impression among certain American journalists that we can step over into Canada at any time and take possession quietly, and annex the territory without any trouble, while the people will gladly rally around the flag and give enthusiastic cheers for George Washington, the American eagle and the Declaration of Independence. The fact is, however, that the Canadians would be sure to offer a sturdy opposition to any attempt at invasion, and if we beat them, as we should, it would be a difficult, costly and dangerous undertaking to hold our prize. The people of Canada do not love us, and do not desire annexation. When they change their opinions it will be desirable to annex their territory, and not before. If we should, unhappily have a war with England, it would, of course, be advisable to prevent, by a blockade or occupation, the use of Canada as a base for British operations. But occupation would be extremely tough work under any circumstances, and annexation just after the hostilities were over would be far from desirable, if it were necessary to keep the people in subjection with a standing army. It easy to talk bravely about conquering such a country as Canada, but the task would be difficult to perform, and when it was accomplished it might be exceedingly unprofitable.

THE N. Y. *Daily Bulletin* deprecates what it calls the "crazy journalism" which the Alabama trouble is developing and which we commend to the braggarts of the *Gazette*, who are just spoiling to take the blood of some of the "traitors," provided they can do so by acting as suttlers or assist in filling contracts as well as their pockets, as past experience convinces us that they would not enlist in the ranks and take their chances. The *Bulletin* thinks that while the noisiest journals are not always the most influential—

Their noise nevertheless is all potent in working up an irritation in the public mind, which ultimately unfits it for calm discussion and prepares it to proceed precipitately to almost anything which passion or wounded national pride may suggest. It is against this danger that conservative people, in both countries, at this crisis, are called upon to guard. This sort of journalism is eminently school-boyish; but if it had its way, its power for mischief unhappily is sufficiently potent, there and here, to push them into a war before they are well aware of it. It was just such wild journalism that put an end to the Treaty of Amiens, and rejunged England and France into a long and bloody war at the beginning of the present century; and, but for kindred influences, it may be doubted whether the late disastrous conflict between France and Germany might not have been avoided. We believe in the utmost freedom of the press, but not in such a use or perversion of it as must necessarily make it a public curse rather than a public blessing.

THE Emperor and Empress spoke to each of the diplomatic corps; and to Governor Curtin he expressed, in the most emphatic manner, his thanks and satisfaction at the manner the American people received his son. Nothing was said about the President.—*St. Petersburg Cor. N. Y. Ev. Post.*

How significant the last sentence. ALEXIS neglected to hand a present to the Gift Taker else he would have been more cordially received and invited to call again.

SHALL WE BE PREPARED?

The following, which we clip from the Philadelphia *Press*, applies with equal force to our own city of Pittsburgh, and we respectfully call the attention of our municipal authorities to a proper consideration of these notes of warning. Two months or more ago, THE POST directed public attention to the same matter. We already have learned what it is to be dilatory—we hope that we will not be called to learn the same lesson again. The *Press* aptly says:

Forewarned is forearmed. Experience tells us that cholera always follows smallpox, and the fact that the former dread disease has prevailed of late to a great extent in Persia and elsewhere over the sea, and has even already made its appearance in American cities, though as yet in a mild form, gives additional import to the prophecies that it will during the coming summer, be epidemical in this country. We are no alarmists. Yet we feel it a duty thus early to urge upon our people and the authorities the great necessity of preparing for a most unwelcome visitor. We cannot, it is true, hope to keep our city entirely free from cholera should the existing fear in regard to it prove true, but we can do much to lessen its ravages. If it find our cellars and our alleys reeking with filth, our houses without proper and sufficient ventiliation, the slums of down town unpurified, and our sewers neglected we shall count our dead by thousands, and mourn, when too late, that we turned a deaf ear to timely advice.

EVANS INVESTIGATION.

Testimony as to the Distribution of Money.

At the meeting of the Evans Investigating Committee in Harrisburg Thursday evening, Mr. Charles Wister, of Germantown, Philadelphia, was examined. He testified that he knew D. C. Forney, but not Mr. Evans; did not know of any fees to Evans or paid to him by D. C. Forney; knew nothing of the division of moneys received from Evans, except by hearsay; heard of a certain gentleman receiving some, but did not personally know of it; if that was evidence he would be compelled to give it; if not he must decline answering; he had heard something about Mr. D. C. Forney in Philadelphia [the Committee decided that Forney's declarations would be competent evidence]; Mr. Forney told me he received $5,000 as an agent; he had been promised $10,000, but got only $5,000; this conversation was last summer, shortly after the expose, he did not state at what time it was received. [In answer to the question, from whom he received the money, witness said he did not want to volunteer any testimony, but would answer if he must. The committee decided that he should answer.] He said he received it at Harrisburg from John W. Geary. Mr. Forney made no secret of the matter, and he considered it a perfect and legitimate transaction, and that he received the money for services rendered in collecting this money; he did not say specially services to Evans. Forney said he had given Evans considerable time and influence at Washington, and had been employed as a sort of agent; he did not directly name any one else as connected with the transaction and receiving money; could not name any other as connected with it.

In response to examination by Mr. Hewitt, witness said Forney said he had been cheated out of the other $5,000, and he was willing to take the balance at any time; had two conversations with him, and this testimony includes both; Forney named another person at Washington, but witness did not remember the name.

Gov. GEARY has been afraid for some time that he had some of the EVANS fund, and the above goes to show he acted as paymaster in the matter.

THE Chicago *Tribune* (Republican) thus pleasantly illustrates some of the beauties of Mr. SUMNER'S Civil Rights Bill, which he so earnestly pressed in the Senate. It says of it:

They have no more right to enact by statute that the negro may occupy the same pew in church with the white man, or the same church, for that matter, than that A shall admire only the Apollo Belvidere, and no other statute, or that B shall delight in the perfume of a peony when he prefers a pink. If John Roe, being white, prefers to sit at table by the side of a white man, Congress has no right to declare that his preferences cannot be recognized, and that Richard Doe, being black, shall eat from the next plate.

UNDOUBTEDLY the chief reason why the State of Louisiana is the great stamping ground of Northern rascals is because there is no State law to reach that chief offense of carpet-baggers—bribe taking. There is a law which punishes an attempt to bribe a judge or juror, but members of the Legislature, the Governor, State or county officials can sell their influence without fear of arrest. The present legislative body had a bill before them for a State law to cover all cases, but it was voted down, the members not caring to throw a good thing over their shoulders.

WHEN MARTIN VAN BUREN was President there was an extraordinary agitation and threats of impeachment over the report that somebody in Europe proposed to make him a present. Had the present been made he would have been impeached. Since that day we have had several years of Republican rule, and now the President receives presents of horses, farms, bonds, and pups, and any person who suggests there is anything wrong is called disloyal. What a change.

Take it Easy.

[From the N. Y Post, Rad.

It is believed in Washington that some members of the administration are already planning to meet any withdrawal of the British government from the treaty by at once declaring a non-intercourse policy, and placing an embargo on British ships and goods. But hot-heads are always to be found at such times; our consolation is that there are men of more sense at the helm of the government.

[From the N. Y. Express, Dem.]

If some of our cotemporaries are wise on the Alabama question they will try and husband their resources, or they will be out of ammunition against the Britishers before they are aware of it. The Board of Arbitrators, it will be remembered held their first formal meeting at Geneva December 18th, and organized by choosing Count Selopis, the Italian member, President. The Board then adjourned until the 15th of June, four months hence. Now four months is a long while to keep up the fire, and if we go on declaring war regularly every day, all hands by that time, we fear, will be utterly exhausted.

CONGRESS.

SUMNER ASKS FOR MORE LIGHT.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill with amendments.

Sale of Govern ment Arms to France.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution for an investigation into the alleged manufacture of arms for the French in workshops of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING was anxious to have the resolution disposed of.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the resolution would lead to a political debate, and appealed to the Senate not to be diverted from practical business. If Mr. Sumner had been content to omit his long preamble and offer a simple resolution of inquiry it might be passed without debate.

Mr. ANTHONY objected to taking up the resolution until the appropriation bill was disposed of.

Mr. CONKLING said it was not for the importance of the resolution that he wished to have it taken up at once, but on account of its peculiar character, which the rules would not permit him properly to describe. He would, however, suppose a case—the introduction of a resolution casting gross and hateful aspersions, even upon the Senate, and not as this one did upon the American Government and the American name. He would say to the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony) that in such case he would insist on the immediate consideration of the resolution, even if one hundred appropriation bills were waiting. So he wanted this resolution disposed of because of the imputations and statements accompanying it, groundless, as he believed them to be.

After further discussion the resolution was taken up and Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. The subject, he said, was interesting and important in two aspects, as it concerned foreign powers. All most unite in a desire to redeem our country from the the suspicion of

Moral Obliquity.

He would speak not of men, but of facts, and if anybody should be pointed at, by the statement he was about to make, it would be the fault of facts and not his.

He had brought forward this subject with great reluctance, and after long delay. The main facts had been brought to his knowledge before Christmas, but he had postponed bringing them into the Senate, because he knew they had been laid before the President and Secretary of War, and he had reason to believe that they would institute an inquiry. They had not done so, however, but the Secretary of War had made to the House of Representatives a report upon this subject. The character of that report would judge whether it did not fall under some of the suspicion which attached to the whole transaction. In setting forth facts he must

Introduce Two Characters upon the Scene.

Mr. Place, late Consul-General of France, at New York, and Samuel Remington, of Ilion, New York.

Place had been accused of fraud, and upon his second trial had been convicted, mainly upon the testimony of Remington, who was authenticated as a witness in the French courts by certificate from our Secretary of War.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Legislative Appropriation Bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it, and continue the discussion of Mr. Sumner's resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the majority of the Senate not to allow themselves to be drawn into a political debate by taking up this resolution. If they did he would not be present. He warned the majority that it was unwise for them to permit their adversaries to

Drive Them into Wrangling Political Debate,

every time they chose to wave a red flag in their faces. Everybody knew that there was no objection to any proper inquiry into this matter, but the Senate out to object to this attempt to get up a political debate in advance upon alleged facts not yet investigated.

Mr. TIPTON reminded Mr. Sherman of the storm which greeted the tactics of those who opposed the resolution for inquiry at New York, and said the real motive for opposing this one was not because it had a preamble, but because it proposed a thorough, bold and manly investigation. He did not wonder at it, because

The Majority had got Enough of Investigation.

but they must take a little more, and could not escape it by any political subterfuge.

Mr. WILSON favored an immediate and full investigation of this subject, and did not fear that it would injure the administration or the Republican party.

Mr. MORTON was ready to vote upon the resolution wtthout debate. He had no power to avoid the debate, and if he had he would not do it. Here was a resolution, involving the most enormous suspicions against members of this Government, and reaching even to a member of the Cabinet, even if not higher. He believed there was nothing in it, that it was

A Mere Blank Cartridge.

but he know very well that if the Senate should refuse to consider it now, no matter for good reason, the refusal would be made the basis for the most infamous calumnies. The Senate had better let the cartridge be exploded at once.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought Mr. Sherman's speech remarkable, and wondered what he meant by speaking of

"Our Adversaries, and a Red Flag."

Mr. SHERMAN said he had alluded to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) who had introduced this preamble and resolution, and he appealed to Mr Trumbull to say whether he had ever known a Senator moving an investigation to insist on putting into the preamble the facts to be investigated.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the basis of the proposed examination must be set out in some way, and it was a mere matter of taste whether they should be stated in writing, in a preamble, or orally in the Senate. In either case they would go before the public.

But what did the Senator (Mr. Sherman) mean by talking of adversaries? Surely the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Summner) was not politically an adversary of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman.) And why did the Senator expect a political debate on this question? Surely this was not a political question.

Mr. SHERMAN—My honorable friend is very innocent. [Laughter.] Can there be any motive under heaven in pressing this resolution now, except to invite a political discussion. My friends from New York and Indiana (Messrs. Conkling and Morton) are eager for the fray, and my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) is

Eager for the Fray.

Mr. SUMNER—I am not. I give notice to my friend that I am not going into a political discussion. I leave that to those whom the Senators calls adversaries. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER said the country was on the eve of a political campaign. It was well understood that the President was to be renominated, and it was also generally understood that three or four Senators had long been preparing a bombshell which at the proper time was to be exploded and

Blow Gen. Grant and His Friends out of Water.

That bombshell had been introduced into the Senate. The Senator (Mr. Sumner) had just lighted the fuse and he (Carpenter) was in favor of having the explosion at once. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOTT welcomed the resolution as an indication that we were to have, in this country, genuine civil service reform. A few months since the country had been startled by an exposure of the corruption and frauds of an organization in New York, which controlled the Democratic party.

Ever since, the Democratic leaders had been seeking materials for counter charges. In that search they had been coquetting with persons, who were supposed to be

Disaffected Toward the Administration,

and this resolution was one of the results. He hoped the resolution would be passed and the matter throughly investigated.

The resolution was taken up by a vote of 40 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. SUMNER resumed. The Senators, opposed to this resolution, had professed to be afraid of a political discussion, and had proceeded to discuss politics. They were afraid of an attack on the administration. So they had proceeded to defend it. One of them,

Fearing an Attack on Gen. Grant.

had undertaken to defend him. He (Sumner) was not going to make a political speech at all. He would simply speak of the public service with a view of relieving his country from suspicion. He would neither introduce the name of Gen. Grant, nor make any allusion to him. He would leave that for his adversaries. [Laughter.]

He was about to consider a practical question which had become important, not through any action of his, but by events both at home and abroad. He then restated and commented on the facts and allegations set forth in the preamble. When he spoke of

The Alleged Discrepancy

between the sum paid by the French government and the amount received by the United States government,

Mr. MORTON inquired whether he meant that to state that our government sold arms to Remington, knowing him to be the agent of the French government.

Mr. SUMNER said he had made no such statement.

Mr. MORTON—What is there in this discrepancy, unless the Senator means to have it understood that our Government sold arms directly to the French Government through their known agent? If the French Government purchased of Remington or other private parties, these parties undoubtedly make their profit over and above the price they paid our Government, and, therefore, the statement of the difference between the amount paid by the French Government and that received by ours has no importance or significance, unless the Senator means to have it understood that our Government sold the arms directly to the French Government, and then failed to account for the two millions of money received for them. Does the Senator mean to make that impression?

Mr. SUMNER—Have I not stated again and again that I made no allegations? I merely stated facts, which have given rise to suspicion.

Mr. MORTON—I understand the Senator to say that the circumstances he states amount merely to suspicion. Now, I desire to know whether a mere suspicion is sufficient to warrant an elaborate speech in advance of any proof as to the facts on which even the suspicion itself is to be created.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator is trying to drive me into making an allegation against some person, but he shall not do it. I have merely stated facts, which even the Senator himself must acknowledge, furnish ground for enquiry.

The Name of the United States

must not be permitted to be fly-blown abroad. We cannot be arraigned at the bar of other nations without enquiry and an attempt to relieve ourselves from suspicion. I ask only for enquiry. The Senator from Indiana endeavors to drive me into some allegation against some individual or some body. He will not succeed. I content myself with standing on facts, as they are in evidence; facts which cannot be questioned, and which, whatever may be the result, will justify an enquiry.

Mr. SUMNER discussed at length the question of the obligations of neutrals.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN read from the preamble a paragraph, which states that it appears from communications previously mentioned that one Thomas Richardson was the known attorney of Remington & Son, and asked where in those communications that fact appeared.

Mr. SUMNER said he understood that it was a well-known fact that Richardson was their agent, but he did not know that it appeared in the communications referred to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—Then the preamble is erroneous as to that fact, and I think it is the most important fact stated in the preamble.

Mr. SUMNER—I understand that in point of fact Richardson was, and is attorney of Remington, and is now acting for him in France.

Mr. SUMNER, in conclusion, argued that it was the duty of our government to have made a careful inquiry as to who the persons were to whom they sold arms, so as not to run the risk of violating our obligation as a neutral power.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, felt called upon by his sense of duty to the War Department to make a brief explanation. He was now, as he had always been, in favor of the fullest investigation, and if any wrong had been committed in this matter, he wished to have it exposed and punished. He then said that at the close of the war our Government had arms, ammunition and other war material on hand to the value of millions of dollars, which Congress authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of. The sales commenced in 1865, and continued until 1871. The arms, &c., sold by the Government from the 1st of April, 1866, to the 30th of June, 1871, amounted to $151,026,142, every cent of which had been faithfully accounted for, and paid into the treasury. As to the alleged sale of arms to the French government, he was authorized to say that our government had never sold a dollar's worth to that government, or to any man whom they knew to be its agent. The government, at the time of the sale to Richardson, had no knowledge that he was agent, counsel or attorney of, or in any way connected with, Remington & Son. As to the sup-

picions expressed by the French Assembly, it should be remembered that these purchases were made mostly by the Gambetta government, and that the existing French government was hostile to those men and trying to cast imputations on them.

Mr. HARLAN made a similar statement and said that the Government had no reason to suspect Remington & Son to be acting for the French Government.

Mr. CONKLING confirmed these saying that Remington, and his father before him, and his brothers, had long been known as very extensive manufacturers and purchasers of arms, and had dealt with them for years, not with France alone, but with many other and more distant nations, and if this investigation should be ordered it would be shown that they had sold arms extensively at home and in foreign countries long before the Franco-Prussian war, while it was raging and after its close. He mentioned this fact to show that our Government was in no sense on its guard in respect to those gentlemen, and was not dealing with them as agents or friends of France or anybody else.

Without acting on the resolution the Senate, on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill revising the laws relative to mints.

Mr. McNEELY of the same committee, raised the point that the report was not authorized by the Committee.

The question raised confusion, but Mr. HOOPER stated distinctly that he had been authorized by the committee to report the bill.

The bill was made the special order for the second Tuesday in March.

Government Buildings at Albany.

Mr. HALSEY, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for public buildings at Albany, New York.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill, quoting the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the impracticability of further appropriations for such purposes, saying that the points at which public buildings were most needed were Hartford, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Mr. FARNSWORTH ridiculed the idea of a necessary public work not being undertaken because of the business engagements of the supervising architect of the Treasury, who had so much to do at Washington in the office to which the President had appointed him, as a member of the Board of Public Works. The proper person to whom the erection of a public building should be entrusted was a reputable architect residing in the locality.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Shellabarger, Tyner and Potter, and it was stated in the course of the discussion that the bill was a test question to be applied to other places where other public buildings were asked for, and the aggregate of which, according to Mr. Garfield, would amount to about twenty million dollars.

Mr. GARFIELD made another appeal to the House not to pass the bill because after it there would come in bills for Cincinnati, Columbus, Newark, San Francisco and other cities.

The public works of the United States had last year $15,413,903 appropriated for them, and after the Secretary of the Treasury had cut down the estimates for the coming year as low as he thought they ought to be cut down, the total was swelled to $19,459,000, not including Chicago and St. Louis. The cost of public buildings was already twenty-two per cent. of all the civil expenses of the government.

Mr CONGER replied to Mr. Garfield, and argued in support of the pending bill and of like bills for Port Huron, Michigan, and other cities.

Mr. GARFIELD called for the yeas and nays, but they were refused and the bill passed without division.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the import duties on tea and coffee in obedience to the order of the House yesterday, and he asked leave to make a statement and to request the House to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. MERCUR objected.

Mr. DAWES thereupon declined to report the bill, as he was not permitted to make preliminary statements, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the naval appropriation bill, on which general debate was limited.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. HALE, who reported the bill, opened the discussion. The reduction of the Government expenditures, he said, was demanded by the people and by a majority of the House, but such reduction was of little account, if it were merely spasmodic. It must be regular from year to year. The total amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $19,784,717, being a saving of about $1,800,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. It was believed that the sum contained in the bill would cover all the expenses of the Navy Department, and that no deficiency bill would be asked for.

The cost of the navy for seven years preceding the war was as follows: 1855, $14,518,000; 1856, $15,971,000; 1857, $14,480,000; 1858, $15,689,000; 1859, $15,347,000; 1860, $14,077,000; 1861, $14,856,000, so that the average annual expenditure for those years of peace and cheapness of commerce was about fifteen millions of dollars. He invited a comparison between that rate of expenditure and the present rate.

Mr. CONNOR referred to the fact that the navy had been gradually decreasing, until now we had but twenty nine vessels in commission mounting 389 guns, and he asked Mr. Hale to harmonize his statement with that fact.

Mr. HALE said the gentleman from Texas was altogether too impatient. He would refer to that point when he came to it. He mentioned the fact that the number of men to which the navy was limited was 8,500, while

The British Navy

had 64,000 men, and if the nation should get into war it would be impossible to send out three additional vessels all fully armed with the present force to which the navy was limited. He admitted that there had been appropriated five hundred million dollars for the navy during the four years of war, and that the people had a right to know what had become of that money, and of the ships which should have been built. He was sorry to say that the investigation showed badly for the use of the money affecting the future. He did not wonder that the people would be susceptible as to the assertion, that

We Had no Navy,

or that the members would hesitate twice before they would appropriate more money for more naval expenditures. The whole point of his argument was that the blame should fall where it properly rested. There was no navy, as a legacy from the past, and if the country had not now a respectable naval establishment, they should not grumble at any expense that was inevitable. The navy now possessed, out of 650 vessels that belonged to it during the war, only 179 vessels of all classes. Of the rest some have burned or sunk or been sold by scores and fifties; of the others, he did not know their fate. He had not been able to follow them. They were not on the hands of the Department and the Department was not responsible for them. They had

Vanished and Faded Away.

and were not to be traced. The navy contained 179 vessels in all. These he divided into four classes, not of strength, but of utility. Class No. 1 consisted of vessels that were at sea, some sailing vessels, some steamers and some iron clads, which numbered 38. Class No. 2 consisted of vessels to relieve those that were at sea. They numbered 14. Class No. 3 consisted of vessels that were worth being repaired in an emergency. If this country should have a war with Spain, or if the

Little Cloud in the Sky,

which had, in the minds of some, meant war, should grow and trouble should come out of it, the vessels of this last class could be fitted out and sent to sea cheaper than new vessels could be built. This was not a very promising class, but still it was worth something. It numbered twenty-four vessels, including six on the stocks. Below that class, below any class that could ever be used in peace or in war, was a class of forty-six vessels

Utterly Worthless

and unfit for repair, good for nothing but to be sold for old material. The remainder of the vessels not comprised in those classes were made up of store ships and transports, in all fifty-odd vessels.

In conclusion he defended the present administration of the navy department, and submitted that provision should be made for building new vessels for the navy, and for selling out all worthless vessels and machinery.

Mr. MORGAN, another member of the Committee on Appropriations, replied to Mr. Hale, and charged the navy department with

Waste and Extravagence.

He denied the figures quoted by Mr. Hale as the expenditures of the navy before the war, and referred to the reports of the Register of the Treasury to show the discrepancies.

Mr. GARFIELD explained how the apparent discrepancy was to be accounted for.

Chaos.

Mr. MORGAN denied that the explanation was correct one, and undertook to prove to the House and country that there was chaos in the Treasury, chaos in the Navy and chaos in every department of the Government.

In the course of a long speech Mr. MORGAN reviewed the course of the Administration in reference to the public debt and to the expenditures of the Government, allowing that there were alarming discrepancies in various reports of the Departments. He denied that any official of the Government from the President down to a page in the House had any correct idea of what the public debt was.

Mr. BECK inquired from Mr. Garfield whether the Navy and other Departments of the Government were not in the habit of selling material and making use of the proceeds in addition to the appropriations made by Congress.

Mr. BANKS said that was not the case now.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the navy and the other departments did dispose of the material, and use the proceeds for the public service, but there was no law requiring the annual reports of such sales to be made to Congress. He agreed with Mr. Beck that the defect in legislation to that effect should be remedied.

Mr. BECK said that the question was whether all these sales should not be added to the appropriations, and whether they did not swell the expenditure by a hundred million dollars. He asserted that such was the case.

Mr. STARKWEATHER remarked that it was an illustration of the wretched condition of the navy.

Without making any disposition of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE FIRST GUN.

The Democracy of Jefferson County Instruct for Scott for President and Cass for Governor.

Special to THE POST.]

BROOKVILLE, PA., Feb. 14.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Jefferson county, last night, they instructed their delegates to the State Convention for Cass for Governor, and Thomas A. Scott for President. Next.

POLITICAL.

The Present Taker Accepts Forney's Resignation—A Tame Letter Compared with Grant's Glowing Eulogy on the Corrupt Murphy.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The President has forwarded the following to Col. J. W. Forney.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, February 13, 1872.

To Col. J. W. Forney, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

MY DEAR COLONEL—Your letter of the tenth instant, tendering your resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to take effect on the first day of March, was duly received. I regret that you have found this course necessary, because your appointment to that place gave general, almost universal, satisfaction when it was made, and, since, your services have been appreciated and approved as generally. I appreciate, however, the reasons which you assign for the course taken, and hope for your continued success as a journalist and a citizen. I will be highly gratified if successful in procuring, as your successor, one enjoying the same confidence of the public and the administration, and who will administer the office as well as you have.

With high regard, your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT.

The Missouri Labor Reformers.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—The State Labor Reform Convention met at Turner Hall to-day to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st inst. A. E. Glenny of St. Joseph was chosen President, and A. W. McKee of St. Louis, Secretary. After some remarks by John Maguire on the subject of a division of the public domain, finances and the labor question in general, the following delegates to the National Convention were elected: At large, D. H. French and A. W. McKee, of St. Louis; by districts, R. C. Silence, W. H. Randolph, L. Beatty, J. S. Harsman, G. W. Bowen, W Harper, A. E. Glenny, J. S. Rollins, J. W. Shockey. The delegates were instructed to act in the National Convention with a view to making a Presidential nomination and to oppose anything calculated to compromise the labor reform party.

BOMBAY, February 14.—The assassin of the Governor General has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

M'CLURE--GRAY.

THE RADICALS STILL HESITATE.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 14.—Speaker RUTAN announced a writ for a special election, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Evans to take place on the third Friday of March, being the fifteenth proximo.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Supplement for the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company; also protecting laborers and miners in the bituminous coal regions, two hundred copies of which were ordered to be printed.

The Bill Regulating Contested Elections came up as reported by the majority of the McClure-Gray Committee, and was opposed by Mr. Ruckalew, (Dem).

Mr. BILLINGFELT gave notice that he would offer the following:

"The committee to consist of seven members, each Senator to vote for —— candidates, the six candidates receiving the highest number of votes to be members of the committee, the names of the remaining Senators not already selected, exclusive of the Speaker and sitting member, to be written on slips by the Clerk of the Senate, or some one chosen in his stead, and each one separately rolled up or folded and deposited in a box or other receptacle, and after being well shaken and mixed, the clerk shall draw therefrom the names of thirteen members, who shall be written down by another clerk, and after having been so drawn, the parties to the contest shall retire and strike from said list alternately, until the number be reduced to one. The Senator, whose name may thus remain, is to act as an additional member of said committee."

Mr. WARFEL (Rep.) made a long explanation, charging the Democrats with having gone back on their promise to vote for the bill such as presented by Mr. Billingfelt. He said that he never doubted the right or justice of the contestant having a committee. The Republicans had been liberal in offering remedies, all of which the Democrats rejected, but offered nothing new to supply them.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem.) explained that he had only been in favor of such a bill prospectively, believing that this committee should be drawn under the act of 1839. The Republicans had gone back on their word and violated their faith by refusing to concur, in the House, last night on the Senate bill extending the time.

Mr. DAVIS (Rep., Phila.) indicated his desire to give a full investigation, and favored Mr. Billingfelt's bill unless something better could be presented.

Mr. MUMMA (Rep.) criticised the editorial

Attitude of the Philadelphia Papers

as unwise and dictatorial and not deserved by the action of the Republicans. He explained that a joint caucus of the House and Senate Republicans had been divided on passing the Senate bill of last night, though it was promised by the Republican Senators that the House would pass the bill immediately.

AFTERNOON—The bill from the House relating to the McClure-Gray contest and contested elections was received.

Mr. BILLINGFELT offered his bill as a substitute.

Mr. RUCKALEW urged that the House rmendments be non-concurred in, and that the Senate insist on its bill for the extension of time in this case.

Mr. STRANG (Rep.) insisted on the Democrats showing some inclination to pass a just bill, before he would take another step forward.

Mr. WHITE (Rep.) severely animadverted upon the Philadelphia papers, as misrepresenting the attitude of the Republicans. Some specials to them from Harrisburg were utterly false.

Finally Mr. WALLACE (Dem.) offered a substitute embracing Mr. Billingfelt's proposition with an extension of time for three more days.

After a discussion the SPEAKER ruled the substitute out of order as embracing what the House had struck out.

Mr. WALLACE then offered another substitute providing that the true construction of the act of 1839 is that all petitions contesting elections shall run ten days after the receipt of the election returns by the Legislature.

Mr. BILLINGFELT opposed this as recognizing the validity of the act of 1839 in this case.

Mr. RUTAN (Rep.) took position in favor of Mr. Billingfelt's bill as the only fair proposition before the Senate, preferring it to the report of the majority. He looked upon Mr. Wallace's proposition as one to gain time and clog legislation on the subject. He promised that if Mr. Billingfelt's proposition was rejected by the Democratic side, and no fair bill could pass, owing to the death of Senator Evans, when that vacancy was filled, even at that length of time, a committee would be granted under a fair bill, and he guaranteed also that if any bill receiving a majority in this body should fail to pass the House, there still should be a contest.

Mr. WALLACE'S amendment was lost by a party tie vote.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

The Constitutional Convention bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. GRAY offered a resolution for adjournment from Friday till February 27th on account of the serious illness of many members from the use of the impure Harrisburg water. Lost—Yeas, 24; nays, 65.

Mr. DELACY moved a resolution for an investigation of the financial condition of Savings Banks, to report violations of law. Defeated.

A local option bill for wards, boroughs and townships was reported as originating in committee.

The McClure-Gray Case.

The bill from the Senate in the McClure-Gray contested election committee, as reported last night and passed to a second reading was reported.

Mr. LATTA, (Dem.) moved an adjournment. Lost—yeas, 34; nays, 55.

Mr. LATTA moved to restore the Senate bill. Lost—yeas, 32; nays, 52.

The bill passed finally—yeas, 57, all Republicans; nays, 33, all Democrats; except Messrs. Bomberger, Henry and Cooper.

Real Estate Deposit Savings Bank.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. SAMPLE—Incorporating the Real Estate Deposit Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. The corporators are Jacob Jones, Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, James W. Cooper, Jacob Painter, H. Childs, Nicholas Voegtley, Jr., D. W. C. Bidwell, J. K. Moorhead, Thomas M. Howe, E. B. Todd and Wm. McCullough, with a capital of two thousand shares at one hundred dollars each.

Hash Houses.

By Mr. TAYLOR—Relating to the boarding-house keepers of Allegheny county, which provides that proprietors of hotels, boarding houses, &c., shall have the right to attach wages due or owing to such persons as may be indebted to them for boarding, not exceeding the amount of four weeks, to be paid on judgmen being obtained.

SENATE.

A Compromise.

HARRISBURG, February 13.—Mr. WHITE, from the Judiciary General, reported with amendment

A bill Regulating Contested Elections.

reported by the Republican majority of the McClure-Gray committee yesterday. The amendment simply incorporates Mr. Billingfelt's proposition allowing ten instead of five days after the presentation of this petition to consider the case.

The McClure-Gray Discussion

was resumed, on motion of Mr. WALLACE to draw a committee to-day.

Messers. Billingfelt, Mumma, Brooke and White (Republicans) opposed the motion, urging the passage of the bill reported this morning by Mr. White.

Messers. Wallace and Davis (Dem.) supported Mr. Wallace's motion.

Mr. Wallace's motion was lost by a partizan tie vote,—15 to 15, Mr. Delamater, Republican, being paired with Mr. Knight, Democrat, absent.

The Senate continued its consideration of the private calender.

At four o'clock Mr. BILLINGFELT called up his bill extending the time in the McClure-Gray contested election case from five to ten days for consideration.

A Compromise.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem.) moved an amendment reducing the time to eight days. Agreed to and the bill as thus amended passed finally by a *viva voce* vote, there being no negative voice.

This was Mr. Billingfelt's bill introduced last night.

Mode of Drawing a Committee.

Mr. WHITE, (Rep.) then moved to consider the bill for regulating the drawing of contested election committees, reported this morning with ammendment as announced.

This created no debate, but the yeas and nays were called and the motion was defeated by a partizan tie vote, the Democrats all voting no.

The private calendar had proceeded again, when Mr. WHITE again moved to consider this bill. Agreed to by a *viva voce* vote, there being no negatives.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (Dem.) in discussing the bill said he had no objection to drawing six members of the committee, whilst the seventh might be chosen in some other method, but at present, we had a complete law governing the matter by which he should abide until something better was suggested.

Mr. WHITE (Rep,) spoke for the bill, alleging that Mr. Buckalew was not so violently opposed to it.

Mr. STRANG (Rep.) urged that in the Dechert case, last year, the decision was that this body was the proper tribunal to decide whether any preliminaries, necessary to a trial, existed. The Republicans now propose a different course to provide a law covering this case, because the act of 1839 evidently does not apply to this case. He denied that the Republicans were fearful of investigation.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Authorizing Wildwood avenue, Allegheny county.

Vacating a portion of Chestnut street, Temperanceville.

Supplement for Freehold Bank and building Association, Pittsburgh.

Supplement for the Western University.

Incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company.

Indefinitely Postponed.

The following House bills were indefinitely postponed:

Revising, consolidating and amending the health laws of Pittsburgh.

Supplement for the People's Cemetery of Western Pennsylvania.

Incorporating Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county.

The McClure-Gray Case.

The Senate bill allowing till next Friday night to draw a committee in the McClure case, was messaged over.

Mr. WHITE (Rep.) of Allegheny, offered a substitute, embracing the bill regulating contested elections, as reported by the Republican majority of the McClure-Gray committee yesterday, and negatived in the Senate to-day.

Messrs. Cooper, Lane, Mahon and Gatchell (Rep.) opposed the amendment.

Mr. HANCOCK (Rep.) favored it.

The substitutes was lost—yeas, 40; nays, 48, all the Democrats voted no, with Messrs. Burkholder, Kleeger, Gleason, Guss, Herry, Lane, McJunkin, Mahon, Miller, Morford, Purcell, Rogers (Erie), Shuler and Williams, Republicans.

Mr. WHITE then offered another amendment providing for the election of six members of the Contesting Committee, each Senator to vote for three, the seventh to be selected by a committee of five appointed by the Speaker, and consel retiring and alternately challenging. This was adopted—Yeas, 51; nays, 35, and the bill, as amended, passed a second reading.

On suspending the rules to pass the bill finally, the yeas were 54, nays 55. It requires two thirds to suspend the rules that the bill does not pass to-day, and the five days limit for acting on the case expires to-night.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Gubernatorial Out-Look.

There have been fifty-four delegates chosen to the next Republican State Convention thus far, with the following preferences

For Governor—Jordan, 16; Hartranft, 12; Ketchum, 9; White, 6; Lilly, 3; uninstructed and doubtful, 8. S.

Abstract of the Bill, Introduced into the House, Regulating the Manner of Drawing Committees on Contested Seats.

HARRISBURG, February 13.—Following is a substance of the bill passed to a second reading in the House this evening with Representative White's amendment. The matter rests here till to-morrow, it being contended by the opponents of McClure that after to-day, there can be no committee drawn, and it being urged by the opponents of Gray that it was honorably agreed by the Senate Republicans that the bill extending the time should pass the House.

The bill after providing that the contesting Committee of the Senate shall consist of seven members, each Senator to vote for three persons and the six Senators having the highest vote to be a member of Committee, the seventh to be selected as follows: The Speaker shall appoint a Committee of five, who shall immediately make out a list of eleven Senators, which shall be handed to the contestant and the Senator whose seat is contested, who with their counsel shall retire and strike from this list alternately first determining by lot who shall strike first till the name of but one Senator is left therein, who shall be the seventh member of the Committee. The same method is prescribed for the House. Any petition contesting the seat of a Senator or member, already presented or to be presented, within ten days of the receiving in of the Senator or member, whose seat is contested, shall be acted on under the psovision of this act within five days after its passage. S.

SENATE.

Delay in Meeting.

HARRISBURG, February 12.—The Senate, which should have met at eleven o'clock this morning, was not called to order till ten minutes after twelve, the Republican Senators being in caucus till that time on the McClure-Gray contested election case.

The McClure-Gray Contest.

At half-past twelve. Mr. WALLACE offered a resolution for drawing a committee in the McClure case at three o'clock. This he did because the committee, which was directed to report at twelve, had not yet reported.

The SPEAKER referred the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, ruling that the petition was not yet in the jurisdiction of the Senate.

Mr. WALLACE appealed, but withdrew his appeal on the assurance that the report would be made immediately.

The Majority Report.

Mr. WHITE then presented the report of the Republican majority of the McClure-Gray committee—a voluminous document, concluding with a resolution that the petition, not having been presented to the Senate within ten days after the organization, cannot, as the law now stands, be acted upon by the Senate. Accompanying this report was a bill newly regulating the manner of selecting committees to try contested election cases. This bill provides for the selection of committees in each House by the cumulative system of voting. Any petition presented at this session shall be acted upon under this act within five days after its passage, if such petition shall be presented within ten days after the swearing of the Senator or member whose seat is contested.

The Minority Report.

Mr. WALLACE presented the Democratic minority report, which was also voluminous, ending with a resolution to draw a committee in the case at three o'clock.

Mr. PURMAN (Democrat) presented in writing, a long explanation as to why he supported the minority report.

Adjourned till 3 p. m.

In the afternoon the McClure-Gray contested election was discussed.

Messrs. WHITE and STRANG (Republican) made lengthy arguments for the majority report, and Messrs. BUCKALEW and WALLACE (Democrats) spoke against it, and for the minority report.

Mr. DAVIS (Berks) asked what was to be done if the House should refuse to pass the bill reported by the majority.

Messrs. FITCH and MUMMA (Rep.) assured the Senate that the Republicans of the House would pass it and the Governor would sign it to-night, and that it would embrace the present case.

Mr. BILLINGFELT (Rep.) moved to amend the resolution reported by the majority by adding that the petition cannot be entertained this session unless by additional legislation. Accepted by the whole.

Death of Senator Jesse W. Knight.

Before the meeting of either House this evening, the Republicans held a joint caucus, and the death of Senator Jesse W. Knight, (Dem.,) of Bucks, Senator from the Seventh District, was reported among the members and the spectators gathered in the Capitol, creating another sensation.

The McClure-Gray Debate

was resumed.

Mr. MUMMA, (Rep.,) supported the majority report.

Mr. PETRIKEN, (Dem.,) asked if Senator Gray should be allowed to vote on the question.

Mr. MUMMA replied—Most assuredly, after the magnificent precedent set by the Democrats last winter, when Mr. Dechert voted for himself. He opposed the old system of drawing contesting committees by lottery and advocated the new bill.

Mr. DAVIS, (Dem.,) said this discovery of a defect in the old law came rather late.

Mr. ALLEN, (Rep.,) spoke for the majority report.

Mr. PURMAN, (Dem.,) made a lengthy speech against the majority report.

Mr. BILLINGFELT (Rep.) favored the new law for drawing Committees. He wanted Mr. McClure to have a fair trial on a new plan because he doubted the application or the justice of the old law of 1839. But even if this new bill should fail to pass, he should feel like giving the contestant a trial under the act of 1839.

Mr. WHITE (Rep.) closed the argument for the majority report, pronouncing the old lottery system of drawing Committees a gambling operation, in which the Republicans would have fourteen names, the Speaker and Mr. Gray being excluded, while the Democrats would have sixteen names.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem.) protested against the introduction of partisan feeling into the discussion.

Mr. BILLINGFELT'S amendment being incorporated, the resolution fell—Yeas, 15 (Rep.); nays, 15 (Dem.), Mr. Evans (Rep.) being dead, and Mr. Delameter (Rep.) being paired with Mr. Knight (Dem.) absent.

Mr. WALLACE (Dem.) then offered a resolution for drawing a committee in the case at half-past ten. Lost by a tie vote, as above, the Democrats voting aye and the Republicans no.

Mr. BROOKE'S resolution adjourning over to-morrow, to attend the funeral of Senator Evans, then came up.

Mr. DAVIS, (Dem.,) of Berks, said the Democrats could not consent to leave here to-morrow, as it was the last day on which McClure's petition could be considered. In voting against this resolution they meant no disrespect to the deceased.

Mr. BROOKE sincerely hoped some arrangement might be reached by which the Senators could pay the proper respect to the dead Senator's remains.

The resolution was defeated—Yeas, 14, (all Republicans); nays, 16, all Democrats except Mr. Davis (Phila.)

Mr. BILLINGFELT (Rep.) offered the following: That so much of section 131 of the act of Assembly regulating contested elections for Governor, Senators and members of the House of Representatives, approved July 2, 1839, be and the same is so altered and amended as to allow ten days for the formation of a committee instead of five.

Mr. WALLACE, (Dem.) at once objected to its consideration.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Speaker Rutan will not issue a writ for a special election in Senator Evan's District till the day after the burial.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the he Does your liver, or urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky, or ropy, or is ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel restless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you ish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. **HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU** is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hopes to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions, called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbold's Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

stablished upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere

THE PHILADELPHIA THIEVES.

Grand Friends Coming to Grief—New Trials Refused—Heavy Fines and Imprisonment.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday.]

QUARTER SESSIONS Judges Ludlow, Paxon and Finletter. This morning, at 11 o'clock, the Court decided the motions for a new trial, and in the arrest of judgement in the case of Joseph F. Marcer and Charles T. Yerkes, Jr. Judge Paxon announced the judgment of the Court in opinions discussing each case separately the two being of great length.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Marcer, he reviewed the trial and the reason on arrest of judgment, holding that the first reason covers the whole ground. If the jury were correct in regard to the facts there can be no doubt in regard to the law, as the act of Assembly makes it a misdemeanor for a public officer to loan the public money.

Was the jury right in regard to the facts? The evidence for the Commonwealth shows that David Jones, the clerk of the City Treasurer, gave to Mr. Yerkes three checks for $100,000 each, signed by Mr. Marcer and received a due bill in return, and Mr. Jones adds that this was but one of many similar transactions, and that balances were struck at the end of the month, and that Mr. Marcer had knowledge of the transactions and received a portion of the interest realized. The jury was instructed that unless Mr. Marcer had knowledge of these transactions he could not be convicted

The jury found that he had such knowledge, and were supported in coming to the conclusion that from the extent of the transaction, which could not be concealed from Mr. Marcer without imputing to him the grossest negligence, the whole was a scheme, under the color of law, for Mr. Marcer to loan Mr. Yerkes the money of the city, to be used in the business of the latter. But it is not in the ingenuity of man to devise a scheme for using the public money that the law will not strike it down. A new trial is, therefore, refused.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Yerkes, the Judge stated the facts: That the defendant had been the broker of the City Treasurer and had placed to his credit in October $66,000 of the loan of the city and he settled with the Treasurer at the end of the month for the loans sold. Finally the defendant became embarressed, and on the 14th of October he called at the City Treasurer's office, and represented that he had purchased $33 000 for the Sinking Fund, and his messenger received a check for the amount. No such purchase had been made by the defendant, but within an hour the check was deposited and immediately checked out, and no doubt assisted to prevent his failure on that day. But she defendant was not in the "employ" of the city in the sense of the word used in the penal code, and the verdict on the first and last Court is set aside. Can the conviction for larceny be sustained? At the present time a check is as much property as a horse, and is to be considered as representing so much money. The moment the maker fills it up to enable the holder to obtain the money it becomes property, the stealing of which is larceny.

The counsel for the defence urged that the offence was false pretence and not larceny. False pretence is where the property is obtained by artifice, the owner intending to retain the property. If the city did not intend to part with the property, but merely its possession, this would not be larceny. Is that the case? Certainly not, as regards the defendant. The city did not owe him a dollar. He was a broker, and therefore only the agent of the city, and no other relation existed between them. He alleged that he had purchased loans to the amount of $33,000, and the check was given to him. To pay his debts within an hour? Certainly not, and the check was still the property of the city, the possession only being parted with and the course pursued by the defendant made the offence larceny. It is claimed that there was no felonious intent. The question was left to the jury, and they found that there was such intent. We cannot say that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the jury in finding that there was a felonious intent. The defendat was upon the eve of a failure, and he went to the City Treasury with a falsehood upon his lips, and obtained this check, and we decide that it was larceny. The verdict on the second, third and fourth counts are set aside, and the rule for a new trial is refused.

Judge Finletter, for himself and Judge Ludlow, read a dissenting opinion in regard to the judgement of the majority in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Yerkes. Before defendant can be called upon to answer it ought to be established that he did not purchase the loan for the Sinking Fund. And as these purchases are secret the transfer to the fund might be made without publicity. There was no time specified for the purchase, it being left to the discretion of the broker. Unless the defendant fraudulently designed to convert the check to his own use, he could not be convicted on the first count, although he should be bailee of the check. The fraudulent intention must be shown as distinctly as an other fact in the case. The verdict of the jury without evidence is not conclusive upon any fact. Surely when the intent makes the man a criminal and deprives him of his liberty, there ought to be some evidence beyond the verdict of the jury, especially as jurors sometimes allow their prejudices and passions to influence them in times of public excitement. How can we say that the jury did not err in regard to the first count when they so palpably erred upon the other counts?

Judge Ludlow held that if any crime had been committed it was not larceny. The defendant was the agent of the city upon the understanding that his principal should not be known, and the vendors only knew Yerkes in the transaction. As Yerkes was a large dealer it is impossible to determine that he did not intend to place the loan in the Sinking Fund, or that Jones, in giving the check, did not so understand it. The doctrine now held by the majority of the Court extends the definition of constructive larceny so far that a business man may by a sudden financial panic find himself a felon.

The reading of the opinions, which as before stated, were very lengthty, was not concluded until near one o'clock.

Mr. Marcer was now directed to stand up for sentence.

Mr. Sellers, his counsel, asked for a postponement of the sentence until Saturday next, in view of proceedings now pending in which Mr. Marcer is interested.

Mr. Hirst for Mr. Yerkes, made the same request, urging that the city's interests were involved, and it was important that Mr. Yerkes should be present next week at the proceedings now in progress. There are facts known alone to Mr. Yerkes, who must be examined in the proceedings referred to.

Judge Paxson, after consultation with his colleagues, overruled the motions.

Joseph F. Marcer, The rule for a new trial in your case having been refused, and the motion in arrest of judgment overruled, it remains for the Court to impose such sentence as the nature of your offence requires. I do not desire to add to the pain of your position by any extended remarks. I cannot let the occasion pass, however, without expressing an emphatic condemnation of your offence. The misapplication of the public money has now become the great crime of the present age. If not promptly and finally checked it will ultimately destroy our institutions. When a Republic becomes honeycomed by corruption its vitality is gone. It must be crumble upon the first pressure. In my opinion the public are much to blame for your offence and others of similar characters. Heretofore offical fraud has been regarded with too much indifference. What we need is higher and purier political morality, a state of public opinion which would make the improper use of public money a thiug to be execrated. It was the lack of this which made your offence public.

Beyond this we see nothiug ot extenuation in your case The public had confided to you the custody of their money. It was a high and sacred trust. You should have guorded the floor of the treasury, even as the Cherubim protected the Garden of Eden, and should have turned the flaming sword against every one who approached it improperly. Your position as a member of the bar, and for some years as chairman of the Finance Committee of Councils, gave you ample opportunities of knowing the law. You have sinned against the light. In view of the facts of you case, we can do no less than impose the full penalty of the aw.

Mr. Marcer was sentenced to pay a fine of $300,000 and to undergo an imprisonment of four years and nine months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Mr. Yerkes was then sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and two years and nine months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Coal Question—Manufactures—Political—The Amendments and the Colord Voters—Sensible Views by a Colored Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 7, 1872.

Editor of The Post:

Our citizens are agitating the question of building a railroad expressly to convey coal from the numerous mines in Clay county, to this city. The general business on the different roads is so great that the present course is deemed expedient in order to furnish us with cheap fuel.

There is a wide field here for the different manufactures carried on in your city. Bessemer steel according to the report of our State geologist can be made here, as we have in Clay county the famous block coal so necessary in the production of the steel.

The descendants of the Dallas', Wilkins', Shorb's, Shoenberger's, O'Hara's, Simpson's, Lyon's, and a host of the early settlers of your city, are needed here. The Superintendent of Crown Hill Cemetery, Mr. F. Chislett, formerly of Pittsburgh, has invested in suburban lots here in the aristocratic part of our city, and will in in time become one of the solid men of Indianapolis. The experiment of railroading travels across the railway between the north and south parts of the city by a tunnel and bridge, in order to know which is the most efficient, is about being made. The contractors will commence work on them as soon as the weather permits.

The extension of the Union Passenger Depot is under consideration, as the present one is too small to afford accommodation for the trains that enter here. No definite plan has been determined upon as yet.

The Republican State Convention will be held here the 22nd of this month. The candidates to fill the different offices, from Governor down, are very numerous. The most prominent for Governor are General Ben. Harrison, Gen. Nathan Kimbal, Gen. Thos. Brown and Ex-Congressman Goodlove S. Orth, from the Seventh Congressional District.

Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senator resides in this city, and has recently furnished the United States Senate with a repetition of his amnesty speech if not in words, it is in substance, delivered at the following places: Academy of Music, Indianapolis, April 22, 1871; Weisiger Hall, Louisville, July 28, 1871; U. S. Senate, January 25, 1872.

No doubt many of your readers are familar with the many points made in these speeches, but a review will not be out of place here. First, the Senator uses every effort to convince his constituents of the benefits of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, Section 4, viz: "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

What would be the incentive to cause the Democratic party to try to set aside the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution? Certainly it is not the policy of any political party to deprive itself of any strength. Would Eastern Virginia and Georgia, that have come under the control of the Democratic party, deny to the negroes that supported them the right to do so? And if the rights of the negroes in this government depend upon the continuation of one political party in power, may we not exclaim in the language of the poet, with a little change,

"On what a slender thread
Hangs every negro's rights!"

And how useless has been the legislation for the last ten years in order to secure him the rights of an American citizen. Such theories as the one advocated by the distinguished Senator will not do to analyze. The great principles of our government cannot be overturned by mere assertions.

The proper way to set aside the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments are these:

First. By obtaining a decision of the Supreme Court declaring them void.

Second. By proposing a new amendment to set them aside directly.

Third. The only other possible mode is the military one of using the army to control elections, and change the Constitution.

There will be no necessity to ever resort to the three modes I have referred to. The growing sentiment among the people of this government and the negroes of the South accord with the principles of free government, that if a negro thinks his interest will be best subserved by voting against the dominant power, then there will be peace, and not until then. If such a state of things continues, as promulgated by Senator Morton, where is the liberty given to the American citizens for the perpetuation of this government, if there is a doubt that at some time the interests of thirty-five millions of people will depend upon depriving five millions of their rights as American citizens? The sentiments of the people have outlived the ideas entertained by the Senator as regards the war and its consequences.

In the case of the recent rebellion, the white men of this Government engaged in a war, and the negroes of the United States are the recipients of all the benefits that accrued from the struggle. The idea that the negro must forever adhere to the party that was in power during the transitory state through which he has passed, and the political status of the negro has never been defined, and will not be until the Republican party cease making him their political capital. Look at the condition of Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina. The policy of the Republican party has been to have the carpet-baggers, black and white, with the uneducated negro legislators, to make laws to suit their own purposes, not in accordance with any precedent established by men of ability, but to accomplish their selfish ends and cast the odium of their acts upon the negroes, who have been their unwilling tools from necessity, without that safeguard which must surround every law-maker of this country, viz: intelligence.

E. S. V. P.

Catarrh.

[The following we extract from a little book on Chronic Diseases, by R. V. Pierce M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. Our readers can receive this interesting and useful little book, post paid, by enclosing one postage stamp to the Doctor.]

SYMPTOMS.

In the early stages of the disease the patient may be annoyed with "only a slight dropping in the throat," as many express it, the amount of discharge from the air passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy and tough, requiring frequent and strong effort in the way of hawking, blowing and spitting to remove it from the throat, where it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating and profuse. The nose may be stopped up from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membraue, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable nasal twang. The disease sometimes assumes a dry form, there being very little or no discharge. In some cases the patient suffers from headache a great portion of the time, or may experience a dull, heavy disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with confusion of his ideas, which renders him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered irritable, or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and hearing may be more or less affected.

The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate lining membrane of the air passages in the head. As the ulceration eats its way up among the small bones the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable both to himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough, brownish incrustations or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharge. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every day or two, but only to be succeeded by another crop. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face, and in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment, both local and constitutional, will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

Only a few of the large number of symptoms which I have described as common to the different stages of Catarrh will be likely to be manifested at one time in a single case. Although they are all *common* to the disease, in some of its stages, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or insanity, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms above enumerated.

As the disease progresses, or frequently in its earlier stages, the throat is apt to become affected. It becomes dry, sore or raw, or studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The voice may be more or less affected, especially on exposure to cold or over exertion, and a hacking cough is not unfrequent. Creeping along the continuous lining mucous membrane of the air passages, the disease gradually extends to the *larynx*, and by the same process of extension the bronchial tubes, and lastly the substance of the lungs, in their turn, are diseased, and Bronchitis and Consumption firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing, soreness, darting, sharp or dull, heavy pain, or a prickly distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration, are evidence that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing on the stepping stone to Consumption*, over which thousands annually tread in their slow, yet sure, journey to the graye.

TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

If you would remove an evil *strike at its root*. This is the "common sense," or rational way to treat catarrh. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady, in attempting to cure it our chief aim must be directed to the removal of that cause. The more I see of this odious disease, the more do I recoguize the importance and necessity of combining, with the use of a local soothing and healing application, a thorough internal use of blod cleansing and strengthening medicine, if we would successfully treat the disease.

As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head,

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever discovered. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and contains no strong irritating or caustic drug or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed by the combination of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the project of their combination is wonderful in its effects. It is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer in this way. It speedily subdues acute attacks of "cold in the head," thus preventing their resulting in chronic catarrh. Its cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties are truly wonderful. The catarrh remedy fluid should be applied by the use of

DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE,

which carries it high up and applies it to all parts of the affected nasal passage, and the chambers and cavities communicating therewith. Three or four packages of the remedy used with this instrument—which is sold by druggists at sixty cents—will do more good than a dozen used in any other manner. While the catarrh remedy is being used locally, we must not neglect to correct the constitutional fault upon which the disease generally depends, or the catarrh, if relieved at all, is very apt to show itself again upon slight exposure. If it does not, the weakness or humor may manifest its presence by developing disease of the liver, bones or other organs or structures. For this reason, in particular, the reader must see the great importance of purifying and regulating the system and building up the strength to a healthy standard at the same time that the disease in the head is being healed by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily and permanently effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weakness.

For this purpose I have discovered a medicine that will, better than any other, accomplish the object sought. To designate this wonderful medicine, I have named it

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT., OR GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

No other alterative or blood cleanser, and no other pectoral, or throat, bronchial or lung medicine should ever be used with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, as none other is so well calculated to work in harmony with, and assist it in its operations.

Many blood and cough medicines have a tendency to interfere with the effects of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They should not therefore be used.

MY GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY IS THE NATURAL "HELP-MATE" OF DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial and lung complications when any such exist, but from its specific effects upon the lining membraue of the uasal passages it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened or ulcerated membraue to a healthy condition, and thus eradicating the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is permanent.

Indeed very few cases of Catarrh can be cured at all by the use of local applications only. A thorough course of alterative and tonic treatment must be used with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, if you would derive the greatest benefit. This will require the use of from six to twelve bottles of my Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of my Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

Scarcely a mail arrives that does not bring me new testimony of cures effected by the treatment which I here recommend. The best evilence of what *can* be done in the treatment of any disease is to be found in the *past* success of the treatment to be employed. An old proverb says, "what *has been* done *may* be done again." In view of these facts, and knowing that *I have cured thousands of the worst cases of Catarrh, and have never failed to effect a perfect cure when I have had a reasonable chance*, I hereby offer in good faith, $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which I cannot cure. I claim that I can cure any, and every case of it if my directions are faithfully followed. Why then trifle with this disease, reader? Why put off the use of the sure means of cure which I offer? Do you not know that "procrastination is the thief of time? Why try to make light of it that it is only Catarrh? Do you not know that *consumption and insanity are among its frequent results*, and that thereby *millions of graves are filled*? Do I speak strongly? Can I speak too strongly? Why disgust your friends and associates with the offensive odor of your breath, or by your constant hawking, blowing and spitting, when relief is so easily and cheaply obtained? Is it not a duty that you owe to others as well as yourself to get rid of this disgusting complaint? Do not think that the disease will in time wear out. On the contrary, it will, unless cured, wear *you* out. Do not think that you cannot be cured. *The World moves*, and *medical science is progressive*. Many forms of disease, which would once have been entirely incurable with the means then known, are, in the light of more recent discoveries in medicine, *very easily cured*.

Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold by druggists everywhere, or the Catarrh Remedy or Nasal Douche will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.
Sole proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE.

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

The Great Remedy for

SCROFULA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has been used extensively, and favorably known for the last three years. It has real merit, as those who have used it can testify. Those suffering from scrofula or other diseases of the blood, should certainly give it a trial.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

Sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

DR. BACKETTS PARACELSUS

The greatest discovery of the age.

Toe nails grown into the flesh—apply a plaster, let that remain on a few days, which will remove the inflammation and tenderness; then remove the plaster and soak the toe in warm water a few minutes to soften the nail, after which take a pen knife and cut out as much of the nail as you can, then apply a fresh plaster and treat the toe as before. After this is repeated a few times the nail can be easily cut out.

Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) sts.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 224 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the sole General Agent for America, JOS MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOS MOSES,
18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

DR. BROWN, NO. 60 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rubton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no14:d&w.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, exposures, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w.

DR. A. SLEE,

No. 264 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays, excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn ave

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the only infallible preparation for

Restoring Gray Hair to its Original Color and Promoting its Growth.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.

Our Renewer is not a dye; it will not stain the skin as others.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco,

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.

SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $2. Sold by news dealers at 20 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. oct15:1y

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS 125 Wood Stre

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS.

THE INGREDIENTS THAT

COMPOSE ROSADALIS

Are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. E. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. MCCARTHA, Columbus, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L G. MCFADDEN, Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
BALTIMORE, MD.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Principal Office 102 W. 5th st. Cincinnati, O.

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$100,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
37th Semi-Annual
Gift Enterprise,
To be Drawn Monday, March 25, 1872.
ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF
$10,000 IN GOLD
One Prize $5,000 in Silver

Five Prizes of $1,000, Five Prizes of $500, Ten Prizes $100, } each in GREENBACKS

Two family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $2,500 each. Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $500 each. Two Sax-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $600 each. 10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $200 each. 1,200 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $30 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Tea-spoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 30,000.

Agents Wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $50.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE, 102 W. 5th street. CINCINNATI, O.

AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA
For Purifying the Blood.

A medicine that cure is a real public blessing AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists

sold by druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRES.

in CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete History of these great events. 600 8vo. pages; 50 Engravings; price $2 50; outfit, $1.00. 70,000 already sold. Profits go to sufferers. Agents wanted. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. dec 16: 3m W

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau street, New York.

OBITUARY.

Archbishop Spalding.

At five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of the Diocese of Baltimore, Primate of the Catholic Church in America, and one of the most gifted, venerable and venerated members of the American hierarchy, departed this life, in the sixty-second year of his age. Archbishop Spalding was born in Marion county, Kentucky, on the 23d of May, 1810. He was descended from an old Maryland stock, who emigrated to the "dark and bloody ground" in 1790, and founded a Catholic colony on the Rolling Fork Branch of the Salt River, in what is now called Marion county. Here in these western wilds, Benedict Spalding and Leonard Hamilton, with their families and relations, pioneers of Catholicity and civilization, "pitched their tents," and here the illustrious subject of the present sketch was born. Even in early youth, the juvenile Spalding was proud to exultation that he was descended from the stock of the Calverts, who first in this Western Continent reared in their own noble colony of Maryland, the glorious banner of civil and religious liberty. From his earliest youth the lamented deceased was distinguished for his piety, and his intellectual gifts. He grew in "grace and age" a spiritual child of the grand old pioneer missionary Bishops, "Flaget and David." He was truly their child in "Christ our Lord," and was trained to the service of the church under their immediate supervision. He studied at St. Mary's College, five miles from Lebanon, in his native county, and subsequently, in St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Nelson county, founded when he was in his ninth year. His education was finished in Rome, the "world's hearthstone," where he graduated in July, 1834, in his twenty-fifth year. Havng been duly ordained for the mission in his native land, he returned to Kentucky, where he was made, soon afterward, pastor of a Catholic church in Louisville, and somewhat later Vicar of the Diocese of Louisville. In 1835, with the names of the Rt. Rev. Benedict J. Flaget, Bishop, and Rt. Rev. Guy I. Chabrat, Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese, we find connected with the Cathedral of St Louis those of the Very Rev. M. J. Spalding, D. D. V. G., Rev. John McGill, the late honored Bishop of the Diocese of Richmond, Va.

The year preceeding he was connected with St. Joseph's Church, Bardstown, Kentucky, Subsequently as Vicar General of that growing diocese, he labored faithfully and earnestly in the discharge of every pastoral duty, and found time to vindicate before his non-catholic countrymen the history of his Church, and was a constant and valuable contributor to the old *United States Catholic Magazine*, of Baltimore; the *Religious Cabinet*; the *Catholic Advocate*; the *Catholic Expositor*; the *Guardian*; the *Metropolitan*, etc., etc., etc.

In addition to this he found time in the midst of his arduous missionary labors to write his "Lectures on the General Evidences of Catholicity," which were first issued in book form, in a 12 mo. vol., in 1847; his valuable, though brief, "Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky;" his "Review of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation in Germany and Switzerland," his interesting *Miscellanea*, the first edition of which was issued in 1855, in one substantial octavo volume of near seven hundred pages, containing deeply entertaining and instructive disquisitions on Church history; on the literature, arts, schools, universities, libraries, and the Catholic clergy of the Middle Ages; on the influence of Catholicity on civil liberty; on the deposing power, the great schism of the West, Huss and the Hussites, the Council of Constance, the Spanish Inquisition, and the Reformation in Switzerland; on the early Catholic Missions in the Northwest; on the Colonial Blue Laws; on Rome, the Papal Government, and the Spirit of the Age; on the Oriental Churches; on the Spirit of Intolerance, on mobs, &c. All—or nearly all—these contributions to the periodical press—besides many others, not deemed of sufficient permanent interest to to justify reproduction in book form—were written before the Very Reverend author was elevated to the Episcopal charge of the Diocese of Louisville, and before any relief from arduous missionary labor was vouchsafed to him.

In 1848, Very Rev. Spalding succeeded the Rt. Rev. G. S. Chabrat, coadjutor to Bishop Flaget, and on September 10, 1848, he was consecrated Bishop of Leuzone and coadjutor of Louisville.

Subsequently he was promoted to the Archiepiscopal diocese of Baltimore, with primatical jurisdiction over the whole American church. His labors in the various provincial and plenary councils were arduous, and fruitful of marked results to the whole Church. The deceased prelate was widely known and esteemed by all classes and creeds for his many excellent personal qualities and many Christian virtues. He was the munificent patron of schools and colleges, the friend of the poor and the unfortunate, and the father of the widow and the orphan. The deceased Archbishop was one of the most learned prelates in the American Church.

In addition to being a skillful controversialist, he was deeply learned in historic, theologic and patristic lore; was well versed in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Syriac, and conversant with most modern languages. The Archbishop passes away full of years and honors, leaving a name which will be forever identified with the progress and prosperity of the Catholic church in America.

How to Defeat the Popular Will.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

The Philadelphia Press, which has of late grown oblivious of party shortcomings, feels compelled to acknowledge that the action of the Republican State Committee, in ordering the election of delegates to the National Convention by the delegates elected to the State Convention, meets the strong disapproval of the majority of the Republicans of the State. Complacently ignoring any opposition. *The Press* patronisingly affirms: "It will be vain to foist upon us a candidate for Governor who is not fit to walk in the footsteps of the best statesmen of the past, or delegates to the National Convention who will not represent public sentiment in favor of President Grant, and who will not be free to decide for themselves between the rival candidates for Vice President." This is precisely the thing the people are complaining of—that a Grant Committee adopted this method to defeat the popular will.

A WESTERN paper speaks of the house-cleaning season as that when woman has her own way at the house, while the "old man" takes his solemn repast from the top of the flour barrel, and in sleeping enjoys the freedom and the front fence. It is a season of meditation, whitewash, and calm, unimpassioned profanity."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

WASHINGTON, February 8th, 1872.

Mr. KELLOG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill giving the Secretary of War full control over navigation channels in course of excavation, across, bars, &c.

Amnesty.

Mr. LOGAN did not press the motion, and the Amnesty bill was then taken up.

Mr FERRY (Connecticut) spoke in opposition to Mr. Sumner's pending amendment, the supplementary civil rights bill. He thought the provision to guard against a denial of rights by inns or common carriers was unnecessary, because any citizen can recover in a civil suit in such cases. The bill proposed would also control and regulate the public schools. He warned the Senate that the people would not submit to any Federal interference with their schools.

Mr. FERRY continued—But after all, the great objection to the bill was the principle on which it had bee justified in the Senate. That principle was that by the adoption of the three most recent Constitutiona amendments our old system of government has been subverted. Senators might attempt to stop short of this, but their reasoning necessarily led to giving the Federal Government

Complete and Unlimited Authority

to take the place of the State governments and enact laws for the protection of all rights, privileges and immunities of citizens, which are now protected by State laws. If these three amendments on the Constitution meant all that Mr. Sumner and the supporters of this bill argued for them, God help us for the foundations of our civil liberty was stricken away from under us and our fall was only a matter of time.

Mr. KELLEY argued against Mr. Sumner's amendment as unnecessary for the protection of the rights to which it relates, as being likely to cause great hardships in its application and as

Unconstitutional.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his consent given yesterday to the striking out of the seventh section, for repealing or annulling all laws discriminating against any person on the groumd of color.

The pending motion to strike out this section was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 33.

Caste in Churches.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out all reference to churches.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would vote against this and every other amendment to Mr. Sumner's bill in order to make it as obnoxious as possible and thereby secure its rejection. He was in favor of amnesty and against all amendments designed, like this one, to defeat the pending amnesty bill.

Mr. SUMNER said he could not consent to the amendment proposed by Mr. Frelinghuysen. This supplementary civil rights bill was simply a proposition to apply to all incorporated associations the great principles of our Government, and he thought it necessary that it should apply as well to churches.

Mr. THURMAN said that as he had no hope of the bill being so changed as to enable him to vote for it, he took no interest in perfecting it, and would therefore vote against all amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would vote for the amendment with the hope that it would be strengthened by leaving out the churches, although he thought it ought to apply to them too.

Mr. WILSON said he would vote for this amendment for the same reason—to strengthen the civil rights bill.

M. TRUMBULL reminded Mr. Wilson that he had promised to vote against all amendments to the Amnesty bill.

Mr. WILSON replied that the remark was made before Christmas, when the friends of amnesty hoped to get it passed before the holiday recess.

Mr. HAMLIN said he would vote for the amendment for the purpose of strengthening the parts of Mr. Sumner's bill.

Mr. ANTHONY said the amendment must be made if the bill was to have his vote, because he would never vote to put first a law upon the statute book, which would

Interfere with Religion.

He would never vote for a law to punish any Church for closing its doors against any person, for any reason, good or bad. That was a matter which concerned only the members of that Church, and with which the law had no right whatever to interfere.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would vote for this amendment, and if it prevailed would move another to strike out the fourth section, enforcing the right of colored men to sit as jurors.

Mr. CORBETT took same position as Mr. Anthony.

Mr. MORTON argued that the general provision prohibiting discrimination against any one on the ground of color prohibits the rejection of colored men as jurors, and denounced the laws excluding men from the jury box as the worst kind of class legislation.

Mr. VICKERS moved to strike out all relating to schools and argued that the reason for omitting churches and cemetries from the bill applied with equal force to schools.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S amendment was then adopted—Yeas, 39; nays, 23.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out the fourth section in relation to jurors. Lost—Yeas, 12; nays, 42.

Mr. COLE moved to substitute "citizen" for "person" in the fifth section.

Mr. TRUMBULL denounced it as an attempt to discriminate against foreigners residing here, including those who intended to become citizens. He supposed the object of Mr. Cole, offering the amendment, was to exclude Chinamen from the provisions of the bill, but as we had provided that

Hottentots and Pagans Might Become Citizens,

there was no good reason for excluding the peaceful, intelligent Asiatic.

Mr. TRUMBULL also charged that the opponents of the amnesty were voting for these amendments for the purpose of defeating the amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON said he had supposed there was great anxiety of the friends of amnesty to pass the pending bill, but he now saw he had been mistaken. Therefore he moved to adjourn.

The motion was carried and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 9.

The Amnesty Bill.

The question was on substituting "citizen" for "person" in the fifth section.

Mr. COLE advocated it because it would exclude Chinamen.

"Ways That Are Dark."

Mr. NYE took the same grouud and argued that the recent treaty with China forbade the naturalization of Chinamen.

Mr. SUMNER said it merely provided that no one could claim to be naturalized under or by the treaty.

Mr. CARPENTER said that the meaning of the treaty provision was very plain. He knew it was wrong to intimate that any Senator was actuated by personal motives, but every one familiar with

Recent Poetry

know there was a bitter animosity between the Nye family and Chinamen. [Laughter.]

The amendment was lost—Yeas, 15; nays, 35.

Mr. COLE offered another amendment providing that this act shall not be construed to alter the naturalization laws. Lost—Yeas, 15; nays, 34.

Mr. CORBETT moved to insert a proviso that the bill should not be construed to authorize the naturalization of the Chinese.

Mr. STEVENSON was astonished at Mr. Sherman's voting to place peaceful Chinamen on the Pacific coast at the mercy of their dire enemies in the jury box, when he had declared by his previous votes that negroes at the South, ignorant, superstitious, utterly unconscious that there is a God above them, were fit to act as jurors.

Mr. TIPTON protested against Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill as uncalled for, and clearly subversive of the rights of State governments. He read extracts from the protests of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Palmer of Illinois, against

Federal Military Interference

in the affairs of States, and said that their language applied with just as much force to the usurpations proposed in this bill.

Under the excitement of the war period these usurpations had been tolerated, but he warned the Senate that, when the States should all have been restored to their place in the Union, the peop le would demand that all this usurping legislation should be swept away, and if necessary would enforce it

At the Point of the Bayonet.

Mr. CORBETT'S amendment was then rejected—12 to 32.

Mr. VICKERS moved to strike out the first section of Sumner,s bill. Lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON appealed to the Senate to pass the Amnesty bill without amendment.

Sumner's Amendment Passes—The Vote.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sumner's amendment to the suplementary civil rights bill, and it was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS

Ames,	Frelinghuysen,	Ramsey,
Anthony,	Gilbert,	Rice,
Brownlow,	Hamilin,	Sherman,
Cameron,	Harlan,	Spencer,
Chandler,	Morrill, (Vt.)	Sumner,
Cragin,	Morton,	West,
Clayton,	Osborne,	Wilson,
Conkling,	Patterson,	Windom,
Fenton,	Pomeroy,	Wright.
Ferry, (Mich.)—28.		

NAYS

Blair,	Hitchcock,	Sawyer,
Boreman,	Johnston,	Schurz,
Carpenter,	Kelley,	Scott,
Cole,	Logan,	Stevenson,
Corbett,	Morrill, (Me.)	Stockton,
Davis, (W. Va.)	Norwood,	Thurman,
Ferry, (Conn.)	Root,	Tipton,
Goldthwaite,	Robertson,	Trumbull,
Hamilton, (Tex.)	Saulsbury,	Vickers,
Hill—29.		

Messrs. Caldwell, Edmunds, Nye and Flanagan, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Casserly, Hamilton, (Md.) Bayard and Davis, (Ky.), who would have voted in the negative.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that there was a tie, and said that while he did not oppose all the provisions in the amendment, he would vote in the affirmative. So the amendment was agreed to. [Applause by the people in the galleries—mostly white.]

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the doorkeeper to remove all persons manifesting approval or disapproval, but none were removed.

Mr. SAWYER moved to strike out all exceptions from the Amnesty bill.

Chandler's Charity.

Mr. CHANDLER asked whether it would be in order to move to strike out the rest of the bill, except the amendment just put in—the Sumner Civil Right bill—[Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS said this would make it not an amnesty bill, but a bill providing that certain persons guilty of perjury, in addition to treason, shall be entitled to hold offices and exercise powers of government in those States. For instance, it would admit three men who were shown, by evidence now in the possession of the Government, to be, or to have been, until lately, an Advisory Board of the Ku Klux Klan in South Carolina—Generals Hampton, Butler and Kershaw.

Mr. SAWYER said that Mr. Edmunds' statement about those three gentlemen might be true, or it might not. But if it were true he had yet to learn that keeping men under disabilities, imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment was wise, or an adequate punishment for crimes committed by Ku Klux. The opponents of this amnesty bill

Sought to Kill it by Amendments.

and he feared they had already done so. Evidently there were Senators who wished that political disabilities should never be removed.

Mr. MORTON said that the effect of the amendment proposed by Mr. Sawyer would be to make amnesty universal, and to declare that in the opinion of the United States Senate treason is no crime.

Mr. WILSON protested against Mr. Sawyer's imputation upon the motives of the Senators who voted to amend the amnesty bill. He was as

Sincerely in Favor of Amnesty

as any one. He would vote for the House bill, and even go further, for he would be willing to except none but members of the Cabinet, of the Supreme Court and of Congress who took part in the rebellion.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that if Generals Hampton, Kershaw and Butler should be elected to govern South Carolina, it must be by the votes of the colored people, who had a majority of 25,000 in that State. He did not believe the charge against those gentlemen. They were honorable men, who would scorn to aid or countenance such outrages.

Mr. SCOTT said that Messrs. Hampton and Butler had, by a circular, solicited subscriptions for the defence of the Ku Klux. The disabilities of Butler had already been relieved, so the fears of Mr. Edmunds came too late.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) thought it would be as well now to strike out all relating to amnesty, and pass the supplementary civil rights bill, and then pass another amnesty bill.

Mr. BLAIR thought Mr. Scott had no right to inculpate distinguished gentlemen of South Carolina in the Ku Klux outrages by reading a circular.

Mr. SCOTT—I did not say that they were members of the organization.

Mr. BLAIR—I think the Senator is disingenuous now. Consider the circumstances under which that circular was issued. Martial law had been declared in eight of the nine counties. Men were dragged from their homes on accusations of the lowest and vilest in the State. This was the condition of things when these gentlemen came forward and appealed to their fellow citizens to contribute for the defense of men so outraged.

Now I state here and it cannot be truthfully contradicted that there was

No Disturbance in That Part of South Carolina.

and no ground which authorized the President to declare martial law. The arrests were made for crimes alleged to have been committed, one, two and even three years before the passage of the act of Congress. Yet a whole community was put under martial law by the President. We know it was done for political purposes. The whole nation knows that. Yet because these gentlemen ask contributions for the defense of men, many of whom wholly innocent, they are

Branded as Belonging to the Ku Klux Klan.

I do not believe the charge, and I do not believe that any man who knows either of those gentlemen will believe it for a moment. I believe that a man accused of crime is entitled to a fair trial, and to be considered innocent until proved guilty. I do not believe with the President that those who took means to avoid arrest under his illegal declaration of martial law, thereby confessed themselves guilty. I do not believe that all who were arrested were guilty. Hundreds of them have already been released as not guilty. Hundreds have been acquitted, and none of them have been convicted of anything except conspiracy.

Mr. SCOTT said the time would come for the discussion of the question whether the President was justified in suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the counties referred to, and when the time comes he would be prepared to vindicate the President's action, but as Mr. Blair had raised the question of the condition of society there, he would mention two or three facts. The Grand Jury at the recent term of the Circuit Court had presented a great many persons for these Ku Klux offences, and the evidence showed that within six months a large number of victims had been whipped or killed in the counties of York, Union and Spartansburg—three of the counties in which the habeas corpus had been suspended.

If Mr. Blair would read the testimony, he would see for instance that a prominent man in York county, a leading physician, was the leader of a band of Ku Klux, who at night dragged from his house and hanged in presence of his wife an inoffending citizen. If it was true that owing to a technical difficulty, convictions were only for conspiracy, it also showed that murders had been committed and that public sentiment was such as to paralyze the officers of the law.

Mr. NORWOOD asked Mr. Edmunds to state the proofs of his charge against Generals Wade Hampton, Butler and Kershaw.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had already stated that he was informed from the best authority, that the Executive Department of the Government of the United States had evidence showing that the three persons, he had named, were at this moment, or were a month ago, the Advisory Board of the Ku Klux Klan—whatever that was—perhaps the Senator (Mr. Norwood) as he lived nearer the locality, could tell better than he could.

Mr. BLAIR, thinking that Mr. Edmunds referred to him, said he did not live near the locality, but he had been there, and he heard the testimony on the subject, and he would just as readily believe him (Mr. Edmunds) capable of being a Ku Klux as Generals Hampton, Butler and Kershaw. He believed that if men like those charged by Mr. Edmunds, had directed Ku Klux operations they would have begun by Ku Kluxing the

Scoundrels Sent Down There by Congress

under the reconstruction laws, to rob and plunder the people, and who were a disgrace to the country and the age.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Undoubtedly. We all know that in the honorable Senator's opinion reconstruuotion is a disgrace to the age and the country, but it is not a disgrace and an outrage that there should be an organization for the commission of murder, arson and all other kinds of outrage.

Mr. BLAIR—I prefer to systemize those who have caused those outrages.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a remark implying that if Mr. Blair did not denounce he must approve.

Mr. BLAIR—Upon the same principle I might charge the Senator (Mr. Edmunds) with approving the thieving and robberies of the infamous carpet bag governments that he helped to establish in the South, for he has never since condemned them.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I will be more candid than the Senator (Mr. Blair). I have not condemned the thieving of the carpet bag government as he calls them, because I do not believe it. [Laughter.]

I deny that the carpet-bag governments at the South are thieving governments in the sense in which he uses the term, but I have no doubt that in the South as in the North, there are men in office, who do not administer rightly the duties and functions entrusted to them, and so soon as it is declared that any government in the South, or elsewhere, is not faithful to its trust in the highest degree, I will

Go to the Verge of the Constitution

with the Senator to put it down.

Mr. BLAIR—I am very glad to hear that.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I should be still more glad to hear the Senator say that he will go with me to protect the loyal black men of the country. But on the contrary, when we propose to do that, he is always against us.

Mr. BLAIR—I went to protect the liberties of the whole country in the battlefield.

Mr. EDMUNDS—The Senator went to war, but he got through too soon. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAIR—Well, it is time for you to do something in that way now. You did nothing then. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS—I do not wish to institute a comparison between my services and those of the Senator from Missouri. But perhaps he will pardon me if I suggest that this government was not saved altogether by Brigadier Generals. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAWYER, fearing that his motion to strike out the exceptions would endanger the bill, withdrew it.

Ku Klux Excepted.

The question was then taken on Mr. Morrill's (Vt.,) amendment, including in the exceptions all persons who have been members of the Ku Klux organization, and it was adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 16.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that before any person could take the benefit of the bills, he must swear that he never belonged to the Ku Klux or any such organization.

Mr. SCOTT said his experience on the Ku Klux Committee had convinced him that oaths could not bind members of that organization. Perjury was one of the conditions of membership.

Mr. MORTON knew that, but wished the amendment adopted, so that if any one should subsequently be proved to have belonged to the society he could be prosecuted for perjury.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 12.

No other amendments were offered, and

The Question was on the Passage of the Bill.

Mr. THURMAN said that ever since he had been in the Senate he had been a believer in the wisdom of removing political disabilities as imposed, not as a punishment for crime, but for reasons of public policy, and, therefore, had held that as soon as public policy demanded their removal, it was the duty of Congress to remove them, irrespective of the merits or demerits of the persons to be affected. He had intended, therefore, to vote for this bill, but it had now been saddled with an amendment, which he believed to be unconstitutional, and in every respect mischievous, and therefore he could not vote for the bill.

Messrs. SAULSBURY, HILL and STEVENSON took the same ground.

Mr. SUMNER said the bill was now elevated and consecrated, and warned those who voted against it that they must take the respensibility of voting against the measure securing equal rights, and the final measure of reconsideration.

Amnesty Rejected

The vote was then taken and the bill was rejected by the following vote, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:

YEAS.

Ames,	Frelinghuysen,	Poole,
Anthony,	Gilbert,	Ramsey,
Brownlow,	Hamilton, (Tex.)	Rice,
Caldwell,	Hamlin,	Robertson,
Cameron,	Harlan,	Sawyer,
Clayton,	Kellogg,	Sherman,
Conkling,	Morrill, (Vt.)	Spencer,
Cragin,	Morton,	Sumner,
Fenton,	Osborne,	West,
Ferry, (Mich.)	Patterson,	Wilson,
Flanagan,	Pomeroy,	Windom.—33.

NAYS.

Blair,	Logan,	Stockton,
Boreman,	Morrill, (Main)	Thurman,
Davis, (W. Va.)	Norwood,	Tipton,
Goldthwaite,	Saulsbury	Trumbull,
Hill,	Scott,	Vickers,
Johnson,	Stevenson,	Wright,
Kelly,—19.		

Mr. LOGAN moved to take up the Chicago relief bill and vote on it without debate.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the last amnesty bill passed by the House.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion carried—yeas, 59; nays, 7.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

The McClure Contest.

HARRISBURG, February 8.—Mr. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, arose to a question of privilege and presented a petition contesting the seat of Henry W. Gray as Senator from the Fourth District.

Mr. STRANG immediately offered the following:

Resolved, That the proposition to present the petition of certain citizens of Philadelphial, contesting the seat of H. W. Gray, as Senator from the the Fourth District, be referred to the General Judiciary Committee with instructions to inquire whether, under existing laws, the same can be received and what disposition can be made of the same, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to add "and that the Committee report on to-morrow."

Mr. BILLINGFELT said the general terms of this resolution met with his approbation, yet there were a few words in it to which he objected: "Whether the same can be received." Would it not be better to strike out those words? These words rather looked as if we did not know exactly what we were doing. He said he could speak for his side of the Chamber, when he declared that they

Did not ask for Time for any Wrong purpose.

If the Committee should report a month hence, no advantage, he could promise, would be taken of that fact.

Mr. GRAHAM disclaimed any desire to excite partisan feeling on the subject. The case of last winter was not analagous to this. The petition of 1871 was presented within ten days after the organization of the Legislature.

Mr. WALLACE said that whilst he conceded the fairness of the Senator from Allegheny, there was a clause in the Constitution which demanded that this petition should be considered within five days.

On motion of Mr. WHITE that the report of the committee be presented as soon as possible, the call for the yeas and nays resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs.—	Anderson,	Fitch,	Mumma,
	Billingfelt,	Graham,	Strong,
	Brooke,	Gray,	Warfel,
	Davis, (Phil.)	Humphreys,	Weakley,
	White,		—12.

NAYS.

Messrs.—	Albright,	Davis, (Berks)	Petriken,
	Allen,	Dechert,	Purman,
	Buckalew,	Findley	Randall,
	Collins,	McSherry,	Wallace,
	Crawford,	Nagle,	—14.

Those voting in the affirmative are all Republicans, and in the negtaive all Democrats, except Mr. Allen who is a Republican.

Mr. DELAMATER, being paired as were others not voting, declined to vote on the ground that this was a party question.

Mr. ALLEN moved to amend by adding "to report on Monday evening at seven o'clock," subsequently changing it to "twelve o'clock Monday noon," which was agreed to by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. DILL, (Dem.) observed that last year when a similiar action was taken in the case of Mr. Dechert, it was very severely denounced by the Republican side. He should vote against this resolution because there was not an allegation in it in reference to anything that might arise in the petition.

Mr. BILLINGFELT urged patience, believing that it would thus be settled satisfactorily. He did not believe that this was a case similar to that of Lyndell vs. Dechert. He had not known that Mr. McClure would contest this seat till this morning, whereas the law says such petitions must be presented within ten days after the organization of the Legislature next succeeding the election. Now it was plain to everybody that this petition could not be presented within the time prescribed by the act of Assembly, and whilst there were many differences of opinion, no one could complain if the matter was referred to committee. The report would be mainly advisory, and the Senate could do as it pleased. He did not know of any Senator who would deny the contestant the right to contest. If we have a law, let us apply the law to this case. If we have no law, it is our duty to enact one by which we can determine this question, and mete out justice to all parties concerned.

The resolution as modified at Mr. BILLINGFELT'S suggestion and as amended by Mr. ALLEN, was then passed by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. BROOKE, in consideration of the importance of the subject, moved to add two members to the Committee. Agreed to and the Chair appointed Messrs. Strang and Purman.

The Judiciary Committee, as formed to consider the resolution, is as follows: Chairman—Mr. White, of Indiana, (Rep.); Fitch, of Susquehanna, (Rep.); Davis, of Berks, (Dem.); Wallace, of Clearfield, (Dem.); Strang, of Tioga, (Dem.); Purman, of Greene, (Dem.)

The Libel Bill

was taken up and again postponed.

Bills Passed.

The Senate bill requiring drawing to be taught in the public schools passed.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill incorporating the United Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Passed.

Smart Clerks.

HARRISBURG, February 9.—Mr. DECHERT drew attention to the fact that an important Senate amendment to the bill relative to the pay of the Philadelphia policemen, was omitted by the transcribers, before being sent the Governor, who signed the bill without it, and offered a resolution for an investigation.

Remarks followed from Messrs. Davis [Phila.], Buckalew, Gray, Brooke and White, in which facts in past legislation were cited, showing that bills became laws without ever having passed either house, or were deliberately mutilated before reaching the Executive, and language strongly condemnatory of such frauds was uttered.

Finally, a special investigating committee, consisting of Messrs. Dechert, Petriken and Gray, was appointed.

A Treasonous Committee.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved to add two more lawyers to the committee on the McClure-Gray contest. Adopted, and Messrs. Buckalew and Warfel were added. The committee now consists of five Republicans and four Democrats.

Married Women's Earnings.

Among the reports from Committees were the Senate bill securing married women their separate earnings, with an amendment requiring them to notify the Court of their intention to enforce this law.

Who Will Care for Mother Now?

Also the House bill preventing the sale of liquors on election day with an amendment confining the prohibition to the hours of voting.

Schoeppe's Case.

Mr. WEAKLEY introduced a bill authorizing the Cumberland county Court to open judgment in Paul Schoeppe's case and grant a new trial.

Panegyrics on Senator Connell.

Mr. GRAY announced the death of Senator Connell, and after eulogies by Messrs. Gray, Graham, Randall, Purman and White, and the passage of the usual resolutions, the Senate adjourned till Monday morning.

THE TREATY.

THE ALABAMA CRISIS.

The Sentiment in Europe.

LONDON, February 10.—Great eagerness is manifested for the latest news from America in reference to the Alabama claims. Special dispatches from New York and Washington to the press here are posted on 'Change bulletins and surrounded by large crowds.

Yesterday's debate in the Senate on Edmunds' resolution was fully reported by the cable, together with extracts of editorials of the leading New York journals.

The *Times* says that it is morally certain that the attempt to settle the Alabama claims before the Geneva Board will be a failure. We must therefore make strong efforts to prevent angry recrimination, and if we prove successful in this the time is possibly near when more dextrous negotiations will settle all difficulties.

PARIS, February 10.—It is not expected in diplomatic circles here that the difficulty in regard to the Alabama claims will prove serious.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

Another Rule Adopted.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—In the American and British Mixed Commission to-day, the following was added to the rules of the Commission, to be called Rule 20.

When any deposition or other competent evidence shall have been filed in any case before this Commission, either party to any other case may use such evidence in hearing thereof, with the same effect as if originally taken and filed in such case, provided, that the party so desiring to use the same in a case where such evidence was not originally taken or filed, shall, before the closing of his proofs, file a notice in the case in which said evidence is sought to be used, specifying particularly the depositions or other papers sought to be so used, and the case or cases in which the same were originally taken or filed.

The Commission adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

THE FEDERAL PULSE.

Probable Text of the Reply to Granville's Note.

NEW YORK, February 10.—A Washington dispatch says the answer of our Government to Earl Granville's note on the Alabama question will be even as terse and as little to the purpose as Granville's communication. The text of the latter document, however, has not yet been received at Washington, the knowledge of its contents being founded on that sent by the cable.

Our Cabinet Calm and Waiting for the Verdict.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—There are no new developments relative to the Treaty of Washington, although, as has already been stated, our government is not disposed to modify its statement of the case. No formal reply can be made to Lord Granville's note to General Schenck until the exact text is received, which is expected toward the close of this week. There has been much interest but no marked excitement at the position of affairs, nor apprehension that even should England recede from the treaty, results would follow more serious in their consequence than existed before it was negotiated. Nothing has even been hinted in official circles about strengthening our national defenses to meet a possible contingency, and no one has publicly expressed the opinion that such measures will become necessary. It is reported in executive quarters that our government is willing to abide by the result of the Tribunal of Arbitrators in all matters submitted to their determination, and will expect a corresponding degree of good faith on the part of the British Government.

THE FEELING IN CANADA.

That Secret Treaty Denied—British Troops Coming.

NEW YORK, February 10.—A special to the *Herald* from Quebec says that Mr. Langevoie, Minister of Public Works, denies the truth of the rumor as to the treaty of separation between Great Britain and Canada. Lieutenant Governor Belleau and Premier Chauvean also make the same denial.

A Montreal special says that eight regiments of British troops are under orders for Canada.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—Joseph Benoise, who shot and killed Richard Connolly on Wednesday night, at Big Sioux river, eight miles above Sioux City, gave himself up yesterday. Benoise is a Canadian Frenchman, and has a bad reputation in the neighborhood where he lives.

BROKEN VOWS.

Continued from First Page.

had never thought anything, previous to this, of making Hattie my wife; the first time I talked to Miss Hattie was a day or two before they left the farm; I remarked to her that she was aware of my lonely situation, that I needed some one to take charge of the farm, and that if it was agreeable to her I would like to have her; she said she would have to think about the matter; the next time I saw her was on the 2d or 3d of October; think it was on the 23d of October she told me she would accept the offer; don't remember what I said; don't remember that I said anything; there was nothing said about the time for the wedding; remember Mr. Vankirk's visit; I was out for a load of corn; when he came out I was throwing a load of corn out of the crib; he passed some remarks; he said, "I understand you and Hattie are engaged;" I said "that is the report, and I believe it is correct, if all parties are agreed;" he asked me if any time had been fixed; told him we had not agreed upon a time; he said he would open the way for me to break the matter to Mrs. V., that she didn't care about being consulted about such matters; we had a conversation in regard to settling the date; I told her that my mother would always have a home with me, and that if she was not willing we would have to defer the wedding; she said she hoped there would be no difficulty, but hoped we would always be friends if we were not married; we had a conversation; we were talking about my brother being married; she said she wouldn't marry any person unless he was able to give her as good a home as she was leaving; I said "then I suppose if I had not as good a home you wouldn't marry me;" she said no; there was no definite time fixed for the wedding; the next time I visited her was on the 7th of January, I think; when I left home I had no intention of going to Monongahela City, Hattie told me she was going up and asked me to take her up in the sleigh; the snow was going off very fast; I consented and started with Miss Hattie and Mrs. Sill's daughter; it was on this trip that I first heard of the 28th of February having been set for the marriage; she told me her friends had asked her about the wedding; and she had told them that she would let them know soon enough; she then named the 28th as the day; I told her that we would not fix the time as to the marriage; Hattie said she would not want to go unless my mother was willing; she told me she had purchased her outfit; she had some packages with her, but I did not see them; did not make any definite agreement about the time; never solicitted her to fix the time or agreed to be married on the 28th of February; next met Hattie on the 4th of February at the house of Mrs. Sill, in Monongahela City; I came at the request of Hattie; during that visit I told her she needn't proceed with her preparations, as mother was ill, and I couldn't tell when we could get married; told her that mother was opposed to the marriage; never agreed that we should be married on the 28th; I gave Hattie a ring, but don't know whether it was an engagement ring or not; she gave me a handkerchief, have never used it; can't say when I gave her the ring.

I never agreed to marry plaintiff on the 28th of February; never promised to marry her except my mother's consent could be obtained; remember the visit of Mr. Campbell; he met me at the water trough; he told me everything was in readiness at McKeesport, and that I must come down; did not mention anything about boots as I remember; I had purchased a new pair only a short time before, he told me that they knew it was hard for me to leave home, and they would make the arrangements, I told him I did not want them to attend to my business; that I didn't need my own arrangements; that I didn't need a guardian, and if I did, I would apply to the court to appoint one; Vitellus was the next visitor; he brought me a letter; went to the gate; he handed me the cards; told him they would be of no account; told him they needn't look for me, as I wouldn't be there; Mr. Todd was present when I made this remark; there were three cards; my mother is in poor health; she is not able to be in attendance; she was opposed to the marriage; I told Miss Hattie of that fact, the last time on the 4th of February; had known Hattie some twelve years; had been in company with her; on the 14th or 16th of October, I staid all night at Vankirk's; can't remember the conversation which took place, can't say whether she gave me an answer the proposal or not; can't remember whether the matter was referred to or not; think the next visit was on the 23d of October; was down with marketings; staid all night at Vankirk's; think that was the night she gave me the answer; she said she accepted my proposal; think I said mother was not willing, and the marriage would have to be put off; told Hattie mother thought more of her than any of the other girls of the family; don't remember saying to Mr. Vankirk that I was glad that he had broached the subject; don't say positively that he did not say so; can't say when I presented the ring; [Ring produced;] that was the ring I presented; can't say when I purchased it; she said it was a "very nice ring," and she put it on the ring finger; don't remember what I said about it; told her I bought it in Pittsburgh; said the price was ten dollars; that some places they asked sixteen dollars for them; when I was at Vankirk's on the 7th of January, can't say whether anything was said about our marriage or engagement; can't say when the handkerchief was given; when Hattie gave it to me she said, "Here's a Christmas gift or New Years' gift;" I never used it; went to McKeesport on the 20th to take butter to Vankirk's; was in a hurry to get home; the snow was going last; got home on Tuesday night; Vankirk's prepared a special dinner; no person was present when I ate dinner but Miss Hattie; think I left Vankirk's about two or three o'clock; learned during that time that Hattie had been to Pittsburgh and made purchases for the wedding; I was thirty-four years of age last October; when I told Hattie that mother was opposed to the marriage, she said she did not wish to go if mother was not willing; she told me if we did not get married she could go to some of her friends and "spree around with her finery."

Lowrie Guffey, sworn.—Am brother-in-law of defendant.

The case will go to the jury this morning at ten o'clock.

"There was a frog who lived in a spring,
He caught such a cold that he could not sing."

Poor unfortunate, Batrachian! in what a sad plight he must have been. And yet his misfortune is one that often befalls singers. Many a once tuneful voice among those who belong to the "genus homo" is utterly spoiled by "cold in the head" or on the lungs, or both combined. For the above named "croaker" we are not aware that any remedy was ever devised; but we rejoice to know that all human singers may keep their heads clear and their throats in tune by a timely use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, both of which are sold by Druggists. w&s:570.

FRED DOUGLASS.

What the Brindled Statesman of Rochester thinks of "San Domingo."

Description of the Island—Monkeys and Mongrels—A People Given to Praying and Cock-Fighting—Grant "An Even Minded and Trusted President."

Last evening Frederick Douglass, one of the most thrilling and effective speakers of the day, dellvered a lecture at Library Hall on "San Domingo." The hall was not overcrowded, and we noticed here and there among the audience a "man and a brother," who had come to listen to Frederick's eloquent utterances. The subject—San Domingo—is not peculiarly suited to Mr. Douglass' admitted powers as an orator, and a political stumper. Aside from this the subject is slightly stale, there being but very little interest taken in it since the annexation scheme was killed by the Senate. Still Mr. Douglass contrived to make a very interesting discourse out of very ordinary materials. He began by stating that he had been honored by the President of the United States, in being requested to accompany the distinguished party which went to San Domingo to inquire as to the price of Baez' corner lots. Mr. Douglass represented the city as having seven thousand inhabitants, being pleasantly situated, abounding in venerable ruins, monkeys, religious, but superstitious people, and tropical fruits, and fragrant breezes.

It was the first spot touched by Columbus, and contained many historic reminiscences of the Spanish *regime*. He described the people as very religious—crosses being erected in every part of the island, and being sacredly revered by the people. They were all Catholics, "had one faith—one Lord—one baptism," and went from praying to cock-fighting with commendable regularity, and put about as much faith in one as the other. The houses were all the same, the people all the same, the faith all the same. "They needed," he thought, "the clash of sects, as we have it here, to relieve the monotony and make things lively. The people were exceedingly pious; went to church early in the morning, and had more faith than either you or I have, at least more than I have. But religion and morality don't always go together, and I find that true of San Domingo. They are a set of illustrious high-born savages, whose chief occupation is cock-fighting. I have observed a priest going from mass to the cock-pit with his chicken under his arm, [At this juncture a number of ladies who didn't admire the lecturer's phraseology got up and left the hall] and heard him defend the practice as being harmless. God, they say, has instilled the fighting propensity into the cocks, and it is no harm to gratify it.

He deserited the people as indolent; the women as riding on goats and bulls—"gentlemen bulls"—as the lecturer called them, that had a proper appreciation of the sacredness of their burden.

The speaker then went into detail about the life and manners of the people, the early history of slavery in the island, the introduction of which he attributed to the Spanish priest, Las Casas. He denounced in biting rhetoric the tyranny of the early Spanish masters, who after exterpating the Caribs, sought to fill their places with importations from Africa.

The lecturer moralized on the ruins and decadence of San Domingo, and drew a lesson on the evanescence of all things earthly. The lecturer referred to President Grant as an "even minded and trusted President," and took a rather gloomy view of poor San Domingo. He announced the Tom Paine doctrine that religion and civilization had nothing to do with each other, and was emphatic in his belief that the inhabitants were happier in a state of barbarism than they were with the religion of Christ.

We give this running resume of the lecturer's remarks in order to show what Fred "knows about farming," and as illustration of the line of Pope that "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

LOOK OUT FOR AN EXPLOSION.

Our readers will remember that some three years ago Mr. Arthur Kirk, the agent of an eastern powder company undertook to erect a magazine in McClure township, and through the exposures then made by THE POST he was prevented by the citizens of that locality appealing to the courts. An attempt was then made to locate near Sharpsburg, with no better success, and now, where the next selection is to be made, does not appear, but that it is in contemplation to erect it in this locality is quite evident from the fact that a private bill has been introduced in the Legislature, and which is thus referred to by our neighbor, the *Dispatch*:

The bill is said to have passed the House on the 31st of January, and is to the effect that the Hazard Manufacturing Company of Connecticut shall have the right to locate a magazine and carry on their works in *any part* of the State of Pennsylvania, whenever they may purchase a tract of land *not exceeding* five hundred acres. The bill, we are informed, will probably come up in the Senate on next Thursday or Friday.

We, therefore, call the attention of our Senators to the statement we have made, and ask them if it be possible that a foreign corporation can come into our State and have a private and special act of the Legislature passed that will virtually repeal the protection which was granted by the Legislature to our citizens against the location of an institution that endangers life and destroys the value of their property? This special privilege granted to this company would give it a vested right to privileges which our home corporations do not enjoy, and in case of it becoming a law, the Federal authorities would be bound to protect that company in the location of their magazine at any locality where they choose to purchase one or more acres of ground not *exceeding* five hundred. We understand that a petition is being circulated among our citizens to protest against it, and our Senators and Representatives may be assured that if such a bill does pass the Legislature, they will be held to a strict account for the outrage upon their constituents.

Get the Best.

Ladies and all others desirnig to purchase a sewing machine should not fail to examine the Keystone for which F. B. Kenner, No. 24 Fifth avenue is the agent. The Keystone combines the known good points of other machines without their defects. Call and convince yourself of its merits. SAT.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s, 1881	114⅜ bid
United States 6s (Coupons)	115 @115½
United States 5-20s, 1862	110½ bid
United States 5-20s, 1864	110½ bid
United States 5-20s, 1865	111¼@111½
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	110¼@110½
United States 5-20s, 1867	111⅜@111⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	112 bid
United States 10-40s	106⅝ bid
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	110¾ bid
Currency blxes	114⅜ bid
New 5 Per Cents	108⅜@107⅞

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 15, 1872.

REMARKS—The all-absorbing question just now is—when will the rivers open? For the information of those interested, we would state that we have it on the authority of one of the oldest and most reliable men in the city, that that long looked for event will take place in the month of February, and that after that time there will be no more obstructions to navigation by ice for many months. We have nothing new to give the reader in regard to the markets, if we except the fact that there has been an advance in the mill rates of flour, of about 30c per barrel All other leading articles remain unchanged in price. Stocks are ample, and all our leading dealers are fully prepared to meet the expected demands on the opening of the spring trade.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	855
Cheese, bxs	157
Wheat, sks	894
Rye, sks	206
Butter, pks	136
Bacon, tcs	30
Apples, bbls	490
Corn, sks	888
Barley, sks	1,437
Oats, sks	2,018
Bacon, pcs	2,554

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The low prices of smoked meats creates an active market; the leading operators report a good business doing at the following figures: Sugar cured hams commanded 12½a13c; sugar cured shoulders held at 8½c; plain shoulders 7½c; rib sides 8c; short rib 8½c, clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 10½c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $14 50 a15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c; steamed 10c; in kegs and buckets 10½a11c per pound; pigs feet $2 25 per keg.

GROCERIES—The market since our last was steady with a fair trade demand; the leading houses report a good business doing at the following:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23a23½c; Java 28a30c; Laguayra 25a26c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, pure 28c; lower grades 25a30c.

SUGARS — Refined— Standard hards 13¼c; A 12¾c; B 12¼c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12½c; Porto Rico sugars—Choice 11c, prime 10½; good 10; Demarara 11¾a 12c; New Orleans—fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 11c; choice 11¼c.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's 65c; White Honey 65c; Lovering's 60c; Duquesne 60c; Sugar House 75c; Brunde's 54c; other grades 48a50c; New Orleans Molasses, old, 50c; new crop 62c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9¼c; good 8¾c; fair 8¼c; Ranagoon 8c; Paths 8¼c.

SPICES—Pepper 24c; allspice 18c; cassia 50c; cloves 25c; nutmegs $1 40.

POTATOES—Market steady with sales at 75a85c per bush.

HAY—The supply exceeds the demand; we note small sales of baled at $23a26 per ton as per quality and condition.

APPLES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. The leading houses report a good business doing at the following: Fair to good lots $4 50a5 00; prime to choice $4 56a5 00 per bbl.

ASHES—The rates are without alteration; we can, however, report a good trade demand. Soda ash common 4c; refined 4½a4¾c; nitrate soda 5c; potash 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand and prices unchanged. Common to fair 50a55c; prime to choice 60a65c per gallon.

BUTTER—The market was a fair one, with the advantages on the side of holders, a good business being transacted at the following: Prime to choice roll in small lots nicely put up 27a30c; medium to good 20a25c; common and mixed lots dull and prices very uncertain.

BROOM CORN—Dullness was the ruling feature of the market; prices nominal at 7a10c per lb.

BEANS—In fair supply; we are reported sales of plain navy at $2 50; mixed $2 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull, with plenty of sellers at $4 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—In good supply; the supply has fallen off; Eastern $12a15; Sackett's $17 per barrel.

CANNED ARTICLES—The demand is improving; the current rates were: Peaches $6 50a7 per case; tomatoes $4 25a 4 50; Winslow's corn $5 25a5 50.

CANDLES—In good suppy; mould 12c; star 21c per pound.

COUMTRY LARD—Is selling at 8a 8½c per pound.

CARBON OIL—Dull but unchanged; we can report sales of standard brands in car load lots at 20¾a21c; in a small way the usual advance is obtained; stocks in first hands ample.

CHEESE—Firm, with a good trade enquiry; we note sales of Goshen at 16a17c; Factory 15a16c; Dairy 14a14½c per pound.

EGGS—The market continues dull with more sellers than buyers; this, however, has been the situation for some time; sales of fresh at 25a28c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market contains a sufficient stock to meet the ordinary wants of the trade; dealers quote as follows: Peaches—10a10½c for halves; 8a 8½c for mixed; 7a7½c for quarters; 15a2?c for peeled. Blackberries—13a15c per lb. Cherries—Pitted, 25a30c; unptted, 8a10c, Apples—6¼a7½c for common to fair; 8a 8½c for prime to choice.

BROOMS—Market quiet and prices unchanged; Fancy, $4 50; No 1, $4 00; No 2, $3 50; No 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50 per dozen.

CEMENT—Market without change; Beeson's, $3 50as 75; Johnstown, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50.

PLASTER—Calcined, $4 5); land plaster, $3 50a3 75 per bbl.

FLOUR—The advance in flour that was expected has been postponed for the present. The receipts are increasing, with a fair supply in the market. We can report sales as follows: Fair to good spring extras $7 25a7 50; choice Minnesota $7 75; good to choice red winter wheat $7 50a 7 75; rye flour $5 25a5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat have fallen off, hence the market is stronger. We can report sales of fair to prime red at $1 55a1 58; white $1 60a1 52. Oats—The receipts keep pace with the demand, the principle sales being for local purposes; sales prime white at 50a51c; mixed 43a 48c per bushell. Corn dull with more sellers than buyers. Ptices are without alteration. We note sales on track at 58a 59c; from elevator 62c. Rye—The market remains steady with sales at 95c. Barley is attracting more attention; spring ranges from 70 to 80c; fall 80a85c per bushel as per quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 15, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one, being entirely devoid of life or animation, and dealers and customers were as wide apart in their views as ever, with little indications of coming to terms. In the absence of sales we can only furnish the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

Oil was offered at the following:

Spot	10c
February	10c
B. O. to July 1st	10c
S. O. all year	10c
B. O. all year	12c

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers being apart in their views, we did not learn of any sales. It was offered at the following:

Spot	21½c
February	21⅝c
March	22¼c
April	22¾c

The above prices for eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 14.—The *Courier* says: Again we have had another dull day. There is no particular change on Upper or Lower Roads. Business is light, and the market seems to continue weak.

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls	spot	3 75
3,000 "	s. o. 1st 3 mo.	3 77½
2,000 "	b. o. 1st 3 mo	3 90
500 "	Spot	3 77½
1,000 "	"	3 75
500 "	Church Run,	3 80
500 "	Church Run	3 80

LOWER ROAD.

1,000 "	s. o. first 3 months	3 90
600 "	Spot	3 97½

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls	spot	4 00

NEW YORK, February 14.—Closing of the 13th. Crude bulk scarce and firm at 13c. Refined very quiet and prices nominal; 21¾c asked. Philadelphia delivery in moderate inquiry at steady figures. Sales of 2,000 bbls refined for February at 21¾c; 6,000 bbls for March at 22¼c.

OIL CITY, February 14.—Market dull nothing doing; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $3 90; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, February 14.—Market quiet and steady at $3 95a4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 14.—Market quiet at $4 00a4 10

TITUSVILLE, February 14.—Market quiet and declining; $3 70 bid; $3 72½ asked:

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—Market quiet.

Standard white	21¾a21¾c
Cases	27¼c
Crude in bulk	11¾c
March	22¼c
April	22¾c

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY Feb. 12, 1872.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. C. P. Martin, Yard Master. Cattle, 225 cars; hogs 100 cars; sheap 95 cars; horses 56 cars; mules 10 cars.

CATTLE.

The receipts as will be seen by the above report are lighter than last week. This is owing partly to the difficulty shippers have in getting cars. We are informed by the Yard Master that are some 50 cars of stock on the road yet, which should have been here. The market during the first of the week was active, with prices about the same as ruled last week. Toward the close the feeling was not so good, the trade ruling slower and prices a shade lower. The prospects for cattle look fully as good as at any time during the last six months. There is a better feeling among holders and feeders with the disposition to hold on to their stock. This prevents heavy runs on the market, and trade rules more even and steady than for some time. Good cattle are selling from $6 00 to $6 50 wholesale and at retail run as high as $7 00 per 100 lbs. It is only on the common grades that difficulty is experienced in selling—good always sells readily at some figures. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 pound steers, $6 00a6 37; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 25a5 75, common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 75a 5 25; bulls, $2 75 to $3 50; cows, heifers and stags, $3 50 to $4 50.

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs to-day was light and in quality are principally of the grade denominated Yorkers. The market rules firm and steady on prime Philadelphia hogs with the supply of this grade short of the demand. On Yorkers the feeling is not so good and trade rules slow and dull at prices from 50 to 75c per hundred pounds lower than at the first of the week. About one week ago there was very little difference in prices between the New York and Philadelphia hogs; now the difference is almost $1 per hundred. If the offerings of prime would increase prices would decline a little. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 75a5 55; prime Philadelphia $5 25a5 35; Yorkers $4 75; common $4 50.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep continue light. The market, under the influence of continued light offerings and a fair demand, is firm, and prices during the week past have changed but little. If anything they are a shade higher with a firm feeling ruling. Following are the rates for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here:

Extra, 100to 110 lbs	$7 50a7 75
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	6 50a7 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	5 75a6 25
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	5 00a5 25
Foot rot and scalawags, ₱ head.	2 00a2 50

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling 22¼c. Flour firm; family $7 25a7 40. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 28a1 60. Corn firm at 46a47c. Rye dull 90a93c. Oats steady at 40a45c. Barley steady at 60a80c. Mess pork dull and nominal at $13 00. Lard firm at 8¾c. Bulk meats dull at 5a6½a 6¾c. Bacon drooping; sales of sides clear rib at 7¼c; shoulders held at 6¼c. Hogs firm at $4 50a5 00. Whisky firm at 87c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, February 12, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 45 cars, or 844 head, in addition to these there were some 100 head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all 944 cattle on sale this morning. The quality of the offerings was a mixture of all grades, from extra 1,800 lb steers down to thin scalawags. The supply was much larger than expected to be, and in the absence of Eastern and outside dealers, some lots were not placed on sale, otherwise the offerings would have been much greater than the demand.

The market opened up slow, buyers holding back; and evidently disposed to act a little bearish. At nine o'clock it was moving slower than usual, except on the very best grades, which are the first to sell. Prime 2,200 to 1,400 pound steers sold at ¼c to ½c lower than last week, and common butcher's stock, in many instances, fully ½c. Toward the close the market dragged very slow, and butchers purchased at pretty near their own prices. The transient dealers all complained of losing money, and judging from the cost of cattle at Chicago, and prices realized by regular dealers, we would say they too lost money.

STOCKERS.

The number of stockers brought from Chicago this week was small, as dealers could not buy to sell here at the market rates. However, among the different lots of common cattle there were a good many fit for nothing but stockers. These were sorted out, and when get together made several pretty large bunches. The number of buyers at the yards was quite large, both of dealers and farmers, and all were anxious to buy at very low prices. The market, though a little slow, was better than any we have had for stockers for a long time, the demand being better and prices realized a shade higher. Everything in the shape of a fair stocker was sold, the market closing firm on this grade.

BULLS.

The offerings of bulls were again fair; the demand was pretty good, and the market ruled moderately active. Prices sympathize with those of other cattle and ruled lower than last week, though all were sold. Range of preces from $3 00to 4 50. The following are the prices at which the different grades of stock sold to-day: Extra 1,400 to 1,400 pound steers, fat and smooth, $6 75a7 00; very few swilling at the latter figures; prime 1,200 do steers from $6 25a6 50; medium 1,100 do steers $5 50a5 75; common butcher's steers, about 1,000 lbs, $4 75a5 00; bulls from $3 00 to 4 50; cows, heifers, etc., $3 75a4 00, stockers $4 25a4 75.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning is small, not exceeding three hundred head. The market opened up very firm on prime stock and continued so to the close. Trade was active and everything changed hands. Common and lower grades sold readily and for good prices. Dealers represent trade a little better and sales—taking into consideration the grades—the best of the season.

SALES.

Following are the sales as reported:

A. J. Lawrence 20 head Beaver county sheep, averaging about 80 lbs, to Dan Mike, at $7 per hundred lbs.

J. W. Stewart sold 150 head of Ohio stock at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 00 per hundred lbs.

Jacob Renn sold 96 head of Allegheny county sheep at prices from $7 00 $8 00 per hundred lds.

Thomas North sold 30 head of Washington county sheep at prices from $7 00 to $8 00.

J. S. McMillen sold 50 head of good Allegheny county sheep at $7 50 per hundred lbs.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs on sale were fair of the common grades and light of really prime stock. The market was but moderately active at prices ranging from $5 to $5 75. Hogs have advanced from 50c to 75c by the car load, yet butchers want to purchase at about the same prices as before the advance. Dealers cannot sell at these figures, and with the difference between them, the market was not so active as it might have been. Following are the sales:

F. Hector, 150 Ohio hogs at prices from $4 75 to $5 75.

E. Emerick & Co. sold 200 head at prices from $4 50 to $5 50.

James Hunter retailed 36 head Indiana hogs at prices from $5 25 to $5 50.

J. Rothchilds sold 150 head western hogs at prices from $5 to $5 75.

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle so far have been fair, and in quality are better than last week. Advices from the East continue favorable, and the market is moderately active, sales being made at figures ¼c higher. At this time it looks as if the run for the week would not be heavy; if such turns out to be the case, trade would be steady at the ¼c advance, as to-day the market is very firm, with no prospect of a decline. The following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds: Extra 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $6 12a6 50; prime 1,100 to 1,200 lb, $5 50a6 00; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 lb, $4 75a 5 25; bulls, $2 75a3 50; cows, heifers, &c. $3 50a4 50; stockers, $4 50a4 75.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs fair of those of common grades, and light extra tops. The market on prime Philadelphia remains fair and steady with no quotable change since our last report. On Yorkers the feeling is better. The change in the weather has had a favorable effect on the trade, and to-day the market is active at prices from 5 to 10c. higher than have ruled for the last few days. This evening the market closed firm on all grades with the demand fully up to the supply. The following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds:

Extra Phila.	$5 50a5 75
Good to prime Phila.	5 25a5 45
Good to prime New York	4 65a4 85
Rough to common	4 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep so far have been fair. The market to-day is firm and steady on prime grades with a good demand for all the offerings. On the more common grades the feeling was not so good and buyers wanted to purchase at lower figures. Concessions on common were made to the extent of from ½ to ¼c in order to effect sales. To-night the market closed firm on the best grades, with a demand fully up to the offerings. Following are the current rates for the different kinds as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs $7 75 to good 85 to 90 lbs $6 75 to 7 50; medium 80 to 85 lbs $5 75 to $6 25; common $5 00 to $5 25; scalawags $2 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 14.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1 62a1 65. Corn firm. Oats steady at 54a55½c. Rye dull. Mess pork steady at $14 50. Bulk shoulders 5½c; sides, 6¼c; clear rib sides, 6¾c; loose, ¼c higher. Packed bacon steady and unchanged. Hams 14c.

Get Rid of Your Cold at Once.

For you may keep on racking your lungs with a Cough, until at last they are irritated into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles, and then, instead of a simple, easily cured affection, you will have to deal with Consumption. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will promptly cure all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enable them freely to throw off obstructions engendered by neglected Colds, and heal all sore or inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED:

SCHOYER—HAMNETT—In Meadville, Pa., on Tuesday evening, February 13th, by Rev. J. Hamnett, D. D., Professor Allegheny College, WILLIAM SCHOYER, of Pittsburgh, to MARY C., eldest daughter of officiating clergyman.

M'CLEAN—SCHOONMAKER—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 13th, 1872, by Rev. M. V. S hoonmaker, of Walden, N. Y., Mr. SAMUEL R. M'CLEAN to Miss ESSIE C., daughter of Jas. Schoonmaker, Esq. New York, Philadelphia and Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

BOYER—In Mount Washington, February 13, at 9 o'clock A. M., EMMA D., Daughter of Samuel and Hattie N. Boyer, aged 9 years, 10 months and 26 days.

BOYD—JOHN C. BOYD, brother-in-law of E. J. Roberts, in Enon, Pa., on Thursday night, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

McGONNIGLE—On Thursday night, February 8 at 12 o'clock, PATRICK McGONNIGLE, son of John McGonnigle, in the 27th year of his age.

WITHERSPOON—On Thursday afternoon, February 8, 1872, at 3½ o'clock, GEORGE M., son of Rev. J. W. and Annie M. Witherspoon, aged 6 years and six months.

O'DONNEL—On Sunday morning at half-past ten o'clock, Mrs. MARY O'DONNEL, wife of James O'Donnel, in the forty-third year of her age.

JAMISON—On Saturday morning, February 10th, at 10 o'clock, ROBERT JAMISON, of the firm of McCandless, Jamison & Co.

LACEY—On Friday, February 9, 1872, at 6 o'clock p. m., at the residence of his parents, 66 Bellevue street, in Newport, Campbell county, Ky., of chronic abcesses, Captain P. LACEY aged 26 years.

All the Year Round,

And in all those parts of the world, the elements of disease are present in the air, the soil and the water, in a greater or less degree, and therefore the Great Vegetable Antidote to these invisible enemies of health, Hostetter's Stomach Hitters, is invaluable as a household medicine at all seasons and in every latitude. At no period of the year is a regulating and corrective medicine more needed than toward the close of winter, when the sun and rain are beginning to break up the winter blockade, and from the softening soil arises that terrible miasma, which weighs like an incubus upon the vital machinery, and depresses the animal spirits. It is then that the seeds of intermittent and remittent fevers, of rheumatism and rheumatic gout, of obstinate stomach complaints, of disorders of the liver and bowels, and a whole host of pulmonary and nervous complaints are sown.

The best, the surest way to prevent this disastrous *seeding* is to invigorate and refresh the system with a course of Bitters. If this precaution be taken now, there will be no danger of the miasmatic germs taking root in the fluids and tissues of the body, and bringing forth terrible fruit in the spring. Now is the time for prevention. Remember that vigor is the only safeguard against the virus of disease, and that Hostetter's Bitters is the purest, the safest, the most powerful and perfect invigorant ever administered, either as protective medicine or a remedy. A change of season approaches which almost always proves more or less disastrious to persons of a weak, nervous organization. Brace up at once with the leading Tonic of the age. Purge from the blood all morbid matter, strengthen the nerves, and regulate and purify the secretions with the Vegetable Elixir, which combines the juices of the finest medicinal roots, herbs and barks, with the most wholesome of all diffusive stimulants.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

HOPEFUL HEARTS.

It is the doubting man that fails, whether in sickness or in the other concerns of life. What man, or woman, or child, that could not have been cured of consumption or of any disease of the pulmonary organs by a timely application to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, containing as it does the best of expectorants and other medicines which will eliminate from the human system those morbid collections which clog and impede the proper working machinery of life?

Whilst Dr. Keyser does not claim for his Lung Cure that it will *always* cure without his personal services, he does claim for it that it has arrested thousands of cases of lung disease in their incipiency and cured thousands of others after all hopes had fled. It is surely worth the trial, and one trial will do more to convince those who are skeptical than hundreds of arguments. One dollar and fifty cents is a small matter when your lungs and thereby your life are threatened with danger. Sold at 207 Liberty street.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and fast on the smoothest face (without injury) in 20 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.
fe9t7:3tW EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

LANE & BODLEY,
John and Water Streets.
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS AND MILL WORK,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
With Solid Iron Frames, Wrought Iron Head Blocks and Friction Feed.
LATH AND SHINGLE MACHINES,
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
SHAFTING!
Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings.
SAFETY POWER ELEVATORS.
Our Designs, Patterns, Tools and Facilities are the most Complete and Extensive in the country. Enabling us to produce the BEST WORK at the lowest prices.
Illustrated Catalogues and Prices furnished free on application to
LANE & BODLEY.
nov13-52wd2m&2tawf3m